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A Revision of the Genus *Bryanellocoris* with Thirty-five New Species from the Southwest Pacific (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae)¹

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ABSTRACT

Thirty-five new species from New Guinea and the southwest Pacific are described in the genus *Bryanellocoris* Slater, which previously had only three species. The genus is reviewed and redescribed and a key to species provided.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bryanella* China was described for a single species, *Bryanella longicornis* China, 1930 from Samoa. Because the generic name was preoccupied, Slater (1957) renamed the genus *Bryanellocoris*. The genus hitherto included three species: *B. longicornis*, *B. orientalis* Hidaka, 1962 from islands just south of Japan, and *B. philippinensis* Slater, 1965 from the Philippine Islands. A fourth species, *Coryzus brevicollis* Motschulsky, 1863, was placed in this genus by Scudder (1970), but for several reasons it is not considered here. When Scudder made a lectotype of the specimen he had located in the Moscow University Museum, he listed the locality data on the specimen as "I. or Cyl. Mt. I." and stated that the species was described from "Des Montagnes de Nura-Ellia." Motschulsky's paper is titled "Essai d'un catalogue des insectes de l'île Ceylan," and

so the species would seem to be from Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Because the locality is far outside the range of other members of the genus and because specimens are not available, the species is not considered in this study.

Extensive collecting by the staff of the Entomology Department of the Bishop Museum shows that most species are found in New Guinea. Others are found in Japan, China (both mainland and Taiwan), the Bismarck Archipelago, etc. The genus is actually quite large, and 35 new species are described here. A few specimens have been excluded from consideration for various reasons. These specimens are discussed following the treatment of what appear to be closely related species.

Bryanellocoris is a member of the family Lygaeidae, subfamily Rhyparochrominae, tribe Ozophorini, most members of which feed on seeds and are found on the ground in

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litter. However, we know nothing of the biology of members of this genus. As in most ozophorines (see Ashlock and Slater, 1982), the fore femoral spines in all species of *Bryanellocoris* are compound; that is, each consists of an apical seta borne on a basal tubercle (Fig. 6). Within the tribe, *Bryanellocoris* belongs to a possible holophyletic group characterized by very short bucculae (Fig. 3) with a U-shaped posterior connection, and by a more or less prominent S-shaped carina on the jugum (Figs. 1-5). The group includes *Primierus* Distant, *Prosomoeus* Scott, *Paraporta* Zheng, *Porta* Distant, *Gressittocoris* Slater and Zheng, and *Tachytatus* Bergroth. Of these genera, *Primierus* and *Prosomoeus* have a stridulatory structure on the lateral edge of the hemelytron lacking in the other genera including *Bryanellocoris*. Members of *Porta*, *Primierus*, *Gressittocoris*, and *Paraporta* have erect spines on the humeral angles, while *Bryanellocoris* has only a low (rarely high) tubercle on the humeral angle and a lateral carina on the lateral angle (Figs. 1-5), which in some species is produced into a laterally explanate process or tooth that may be apically acute (Figs. 1, 2, 4A,F-J, 5A,D) or rounded (Fig. 4B-E). From all of these genera, *Bryanellocoris* may be distinguished by its relatively small size (under 7 mm long, mostly 4-6 mm) and by the short-legged, short broad body. All other genera mentioned are relatively large with long, narrow bodies and long legs.

The following redescription of *Bryanellocoris* is given because so many new species have been found that the original generic description (China, 1930) is no longer adequate.

Genus *Bryanellocoris* Slater

Bryanella China, 1930: 135-136. Preoccupied.

Type species: *Bryanella longicornis* China, 1930, monobasic.

Bryanellocoris Slater, 1957: 37. New name for *Bryanella* China.

Head deflexed in most species (Fig. 3); length in most species slightly shorter to slightly longer than width including eyes; dorsal surface with sparse, small or fine punctures, sometimes a smooth area on each side of midline with a branch

running laterally and curving around ocellus; appressed pubescence short and sparse on both dorsal and ventral surfaces, with sparsely scattered, long erect hairs sometimes also present dorsally; lateral margin of jugum with distinct S-shaped carina above antenna (Figs. 1-5); head usually dull textured dorsally and subshining below jugal carina; eye prominent, large or moderate in size, rarely small, with short stalk in some species (Figs. 3C, 4C-E); ocelli located behind a line drawn between posterior margins of eyes, nearly touching front margin of pronotum, farther from each other than from eyes; base of vertex between ocelli with short median longitudinal sulcus either deep, obscure, or absent; antenniferous tubercle moderately prominent viewed from above; buccula short, not extending posteriorly as far as level of insertion of antenna, with a U-shaped posterior connection between bucculae; labium sparsely covered with moderately long, erect hairs, apex reaching from in front of middle coxae to behind posterior edge of second visible abdominal segment; antenna long and slender, length varying from about 0.6 to 1.5 times length of body, segment II usually longest, segment I thickened, II and III thin, segment IV thickened and fusiform, all segments covered with sparse appressed pubescence. *Pronotum* strongly deflexed (Fig. 3); nearly glabrous, with a short appressed seta in each puncture, rarely with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs; pronotum clearly divided into collar, anterior lobe, and posterior lobe (Figs. 1-5); collar and anterior lobe usually dull textured, with small shallow punctures spaced about 1 puncture diameter apart, lateral margin of anterior lobe convex, not carinate, callosities large, nearly meeting on midline, with from a few to as many as 30 punctures in center (Fig. 4); posterior lobe usually subshining, more sparsely and coarsely punctate, punctures from contiguous to 4 puncture diameters apart; two species (*B. cornutus*, n. sp. and *B. furcatus*, n. sp.) with a median anteriorly directed process on anterior part of posterior lobe, process surpassing anterior margin of pronotum, hollow, hornlike, simple (Fig. 4A) or furcate (Figs. 1, 4B) apically; lateral margin of posterior lobe nearly straight, not carinate except posterior part at humeral angle, posterior margin nearly straight or slightly sinuate, humeral angle with dorsal tubercle, never produced into an erect spine, lateral angle with carina (Figs. 1-5), carina sometimes explanate forming a laterally directed tooth with apex acute (Figs. 1, 2, 4A,F-J, 5A,D) or rounded (Fig. 4B-E), or carina narrow and blunt, neither explanate nor acute, to barely discernible (Fig. 5B,C,E-I); collar usually narrow, width rather

less than one-half length of anterior lobe; length on midline of anterior lobe plus collar from two-fifths of to equal to length of posterior lobe on midline. *Scutellum* usually with sparse, small, shallow punctures and dull textured basally, more coarsely punctate and subshining apically; seta in each puncture usually short and appressed except a few species with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs; median length about equal to width at base; midline of apical half usually elevated and with 2 arms in front forming a Y-shaped carina (Figs. 1, 2). *Hemelytron* always macropterous, usually subshining, varying from glassy to comparatively dull; usually with short appressed seta in each puncture, or with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs in a few species (Figs. 2, 3B), membrane at least slightly exceeding abdomen; clavus with 3 rows of punctures, odd rows along anterior and posterior margins definite and regular, median row rather irregular (Figs. 1, 2, 8A); corium with a distinct row of punctures adjacent to claval suture and a row along membranal margin, and with costal margin slightly sinuate, emarginate at level of apex of scutellum, widest at level of apex of claval commissure, apical three-fourths distinctly reflexed (Figs. 1, 8). *Thorax* usually dull textured ventrally except mesosternum with polished area not bounded by a carina, punctate except posterior metapleural plate; posterior metapleural plate separated from rest of pleuron by a distinct linear impression with deep punctures (Fig. 3); legs slender, fore coxal tubercle or spine over trochanter lacking in most species, but present in a few (Fig. 7A), femora not incrassate, fore femur ventrally armed with 1 to 6 (commonly 2 subapical) compound spines consisting of basal tubercle and apical seta (Figs. 1, 2, 6, 7A), tubercle either elongate and cylindrical, usually longer than apical seta (Figs. 6A-D, F, 7A), or short and conical, usually shorter than seta (Fig. 6H-J), tubercle and seta of the same or different colors (ventral surface of hind femur of *B. fijiensis*, n. sp., usually with a long, fine, subapical spine lacking a basal tubercle; Fig. 7B), middle and hind tibiae each with 2 rows of distinct spines on posterior and outer sides, hind tibia with several additional apical spines (Fig. 7C). *Abdomen* subshining, impunctate, densely covered with short or moderately long, appressed, pale pilosity; all abdominal spiracles ventral. *Spermatheca* simple, duct long and thin without enlarged sections, coiled 2 or 3 times, distal bulb oval, sometimes slightly elongate or irregular (Fig. 9), differences among species not sufficient to be valuable for classification.

Because the study of the eastern hemisphere Ozophorini has yet to reach a satis-

factory stage, a cladistic analysis of the group in general and the genus *Bryanelllocoris* in particular is premature. The following notes, however, are meant to give preliminary indications of relationships within the genus.

A start at the generic level has been presented by Slater and Zheng (1985), who studied the genera *Prosomocus*, *Primierus*, and *Porta*, adding a new genus, *Gressittocoris*. These genera form, according to the authors, a holophyletic group because the lateral abdominal suture 4-5 is straight and fused, a reversal of the derived character relating most tribes of Rhyparochrominae. These four genera, along with *Tachytatus*, *Paraporta*, and *Bryanelllocoris*, form a larger holophyletic group as indicated by a dorsolateral carina along the jugum, found in no other ozophorine.

Bryanelllocoris may be the most primitive in this group of seven genera. Its members retain the curved abdominal suture 4-5, and the body, unlike that in any other genus, is short and has short legs; this condition is common in many primitive groups of Rhyparochrominae.

Bryanelllocoris has several characters that are unique within the holophyletic group of seven genera. The first 18 species in this study have the lateral pronotal carina variously expanded at the humeral angle (not to be confused with the humeral spine of *Gressittocoris*, *Primierus*, and *Porta*, which is not derived from the carina).

The remaining 20 species (numbers 19 through 38), then, are the more primitive members of the genus. All have two fore femoral spines (though *B. longirostris* sometimes has three and individuals of *B. adustus* and *B. maculatus* may have but a single spine). All but two of these species are confined to New Guinea. The exceptions are the widespread *B. orientalis* (China and islands south of the main islands of Japan, but not New Guinea) and *B. philippinensis*, which is confined to the Philippines. Seven of these species (*B. spinulus*, *B. gressitti*, *B. rostellus*, *B. piceus*, *B. notatus*, *B. planifrons*, and *B. gagnei*) have the head with a flat vertex rather than the more primitive convex vertex common throughout the subfamily. Species are distin-

guished in this group primarily by color patterns, but segment lengths of the labium and antenna and details of the fore femoral spines are also useful.

The more derived group in the genus, those with an expanded humeral carina (species 1-18), is much easier taxonomically because it is rich in morphological characters. Two species, *B. cornutus* and *B. furcatus*, share a character we believe to be unique in the Lygaeidae, the median pronotal horn. Three species (*B. megalopus*, *B. exophthalmus*, and *B. oculus*) have stalked eyes. Two species (*B. cretatus* and *B. coxaspinosus*) have fore coxal spines, unique in the Ozophorini. Three species (*B. pilosus*, *B. longicornis*, and *B. fijiensis*) have long pronotal hairs, and *B. pilosus* in addition has long hairs on the first antennal segment.

All but two of the more advanced group have the head with a flat vertex. Anomalous, *B. pilosus* and *B. longicornis* have a convex vertex. The vertex posteriorly has a deep pit or sulcus in *B. exophthalmus*, *B. cretatus*, *B. hexacanthus*, *B. humeralis*, *B. longirostris*, *B. fijiensis*, *B. strongylus*, and *B. micrommatus*, and several other species show a shallow or obsolete sulcus, but this signifies no obvious cladistic pattern. Again, most species in this group have two fore femoral spines, but seven species have more: *B. cretatus* (4), *B. coxaspinosus* (4), *B. hexacanthus* (6), *B. magnacornis* (4), *B. globosus* (4), *B. humeralis* (3-4), and *B. hebridensis* (2-4). The type of the genus, *B. longicornis*, has a single fore femoral spine.

Many of the more advanced group are confined to New Guinea (*B. cornutus*, *B. furcatus*, *B. exophthalmus*, *B. oculus*, *B. hexacanthus*, *B. strongylus*, and *B. micrommatus*), while others are found in New Guinea and elsewhere as well: *B. megalopus* and *B. humeralis* are also found in the Solomon Islands, while *B. magnacornis* also lives in New Ireland. The remaining species in the group are not found in New Guinea: *B. cretatus* is known only in New Britain; *B. coxaspinosus*, in the Solomons; *B. globosus*, in Borneo; *B. hebridensis*, in the New Hebrides; *B. pilosus*, in Java; *B. longicornis*, in Samoa; and *B. fijiensis*, in Fiji.

The picture is of a genus whose primitive

members have an unornamented pronotum with a simple lateral carina, the vertex of the head convex but with a carina on each jugum, and with the fore femora armed with two compound spines. The group probably began its evolution in New Guinea, and has several times migrated to other localities. Vicariance seems to have played little or no part in this distribution, though more widespread collecting could certainly change this picture.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *BRYANELLOCORIS*

Species descriptions are numbered for ease of reference in the text. These numbers are also used in the key.

1. Humeral angle of pronotum laterally with broadly explanate carina (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5A,D), sometimes acute apically (Figs. 1, 2, 4A,F-J, 5A-D); fore femur with from 1 to 6 spines 2
- Humeral angle of pronotum with at most barely discernible carina, never explanate or acute (Fig. 5B,C,E-I); fore femur usually with 2 subapical spines 19
- 2(1). Posterior lobe of pronotum with single median elongate hornlike process, projecting toward head (Figs. 1, 4A,B). 3
- Posterior lobe of pronotum never with medial hornlike process . . . 4
- 3(2). Median hornlike process simple, tip at most slightly depressed but never furcate; explanate humeral carina acute (Fig. 4A). NEW GUINEA 1. *B. cornutus*
- Median hornlike process furcate apically; explanate humeral carina rounded (Figs. 1, 4B). NEW GUINEA 2. *B. furcatus*
- 4(2). Eye stalked (Figs. 3C, 4C-E); fore femur with 2 subapical spines . . 5
- Eye sometimes prominent but not stalked (Figs. 1, 2, 3A,B, 4A,B,F-J, 5); fore femur with from 1 to 6 spines 7
- 5(4). Eye large with stalk directed upward (Fig. 3C), width of interocular

- space twice width of eye (Fig. 4C) and at most about equal to length of antennal segment I; femur with imprecise subapical brown band; fore femoral subapical spines strong, elongate, unicolored, with basal tubercle cylindrical and much longer than apical seta (Fig. 6C); carina of humeral angle large (Fig. 4C); labium short, reaching only front edge of middle coxae. NEW GUINEA, SOLOMON IS. 3. *B. megalopus*
- Eye moderate to small with stalk directed laterally, width of interocular space 3 to 4 times width of eye (Fig. 4D,E) and at least one-fourth more than length of antennal segment I; femur unicolored; fore femoral subapical spines weak, bicolored, with basal tubercle conical and much shorter than apical seta (Fig. 6H); carina of humeral angle small (Fig. 4D,E); labium long, reaching hind coxae 6
- 6(5). Eye small, width of interocular space 4 times width of eye (Fig. 4D); antennal segment II much shorter than greatest width of pronotum including humeral carinae; humeral tubercle prominent, projecting strongly upward. NEW GUINEA 4. *B. exophthalmus*
- Eye moderate in size, width of interocular space 3 times width of eye (Fig. 4E); antennal segment II at least about equal to greatest width of pronotum including humeral carinae; humeral tubercle small and inconspicuous. NEW GUINEA 5. *B. ocellatus*
- 7(4). Fore coxa with prominent tubercle or spine above trochanter (Fig. 7A); fore femur with 4 spines 8
- Fore coxa without tubercle or spine above trochanter; fore femur with 1 to 6 spines 9
- 8(7). Antennal segment III with apical three-eighths white, strongly contrasting with remaining part; hemelytron strongly patterned with dark and pale; humeral carina very prominent and acute (Fig. 4F), strongly projecting obliquely upward and longer laterally than upward projection of humeral tubercle; femur with subapical dark band narrower than one-half length of femur, fore femur only slightly thicker than middle or hind femur, with dorsal and ventral sides subparallel (Fig. 7A). NEW BRITAIN 6. *B. cretatus*
- Antennal segment III at most with apical one-seventh pale or yellowish white, not strongly contrasting with remaining part; pattern on hemelytron not pronounced; humeral carina prominent and acute (Fig. 4G), but projecting upward only slightly and shorter laterally than upward projection of humeral tubercle; femur with subapical band wider than one-half length of femur, fore femur much thicker than middle or hind femur, with middle part very convex. SOLOMON IS. 7. *B. coxaspinosus*
- 9(7). Labium reaching at least to hind margin of hind coxae, all femora with a broad, brown, definite subapical band; posterior lobe of pronotum usually with 2 somewhat transverse dark spots on anterior margin. NEW GUINEA 9. *B. incultus*
- Labium reaching at most to base of hind coxae; subapical femoral band, if present, not in strong contrast on pale femur; posterior lobe of pronotum lacking dark spots on anterior margin 10
- 10(9). Corium with a pale spot within apical dark spot (Fig. 8A); fore femur with 2 to 6 spines 11
- Corium without a pale spot within apical dark spot (Figs. 1, 2, 8B); fore femur with 1 or 2 subapical spines 15
- 11(10). Fore femur with 4 to 6 spines; antennal segment I at least one-sixth longer than interocular space plus one eye; antennal segments II and III each much longer than greatest width of pronotum including

- humeral carinae 12
- Fore femur with 2 to 4 (rarely 5) spines; antennal segment I usually shorter or rarely slightly longer than interocular space plus one eye; antennal segments II and III each shorter than or at most only segment II slightly longer than greatest width of pronotum including humeral carinae 13
- 12(11). Antennal segment I one-fifth longer than width of head including eyes; fore femur with 6 spines. NEW GUINEA 8. *B. hexacanthus*
- Antennal segment I as long as or slightly shorter than width of head including eyes; fore femur with 4 spines. NEW GUINEA, NEW IRELAND 10. *B. magnacornis*
- 13(11). Anterior lobe of pronotum plus collar subequal to posterior lobe in length (Fig. 4I); fore femur with 4 (rarely 5) spines; humeral carina small. SABAH (N. BORNEO) 11. *B. globosus*
- Anterior lobe of pronotum plus collar at most two-thirds as long as posterior lobe (Fig. 4J); fore femur with 2 to 4 spines; humeral carina large 14
- 14(13). Antennal segment I with both ends pale; length of antennal segment II about equal to greatest width of pronotum including humeral carinae; antennal segment III much longer than IV, with yellowish-white apical band; fore femur with 3 to 4 spines. SOLOMON IS. NEW GUINEA 12. *B. humeralis*
- Antennal segment I with only basal end pale; antennal segment II shorter than greatest width of pronotum including humeral carinae; antennal segment III at most slightly longer than IV, without pale apex; fore femur with 2 to 4 spines. NEW HEBRIDES . . . 13. *B. hebridensis*
- 15(10). Antennal segment I densely clothed with long, thick, dark erect hairs, hairs longer than greatest width of segment (Fig. 2, 3B); fore femur with 2 subapical spines set close together, with basal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical seta (Fig. 6D). JAVA . . . 14. *B. pilosus*
- Antennal segment I without long erect hairs, clothed with appressed pale hairs, hairs shorter than greatest width of segment; fore femur with 1 or 2 subapical spines, if 2 not very close together (Fig. 6E,J) 16
- 16(15). Fore femur with at most 1 tiny, weak, unicolored subapical spine with conical basal tubercle much shorter than apical seta (Fig. 6J); dorsal surface of body with sparse, scattered long, erect hairs arising from punctures. SAMOA 15. *B. longicornis*
- Fore femur with 2 strong subapical spines each with basal tubercle long and cylindrical; dorsal surface of body except head without long erect hairs or with hairs arising from between punctures. 17
- 17(16). Eye large, width of interocular space less than 3 times width of eye (Fig. 5D), median sulcus at base of vertex deep; sparse, scattered, erect hairs long on dorsal surface of head and anterior lobe of pronotum, moderately long on posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra; fore femoral subapical spine bicolored; ventral side of hind femur usually with long, fine, subapical spine with no basal tubercle (Fig. 7B); labium short, reaching only between fore and middle coxae; hemelytron conspicuously patterned with dark and pale. FIJI 16. *B. fijiensis*
- Eye small, width of interocular space more than 3 times width of eye, median sulcus at base of vertex absent or very obscure; body except head dorsally without long erect hairs; fore femoral subapical spine bicolored to nearly unicolored; hind femur without subapical spine; labium long, reaching middle coxae; hemelytron not contrastingly patterned with dark and pale . . . 18

- 18(17). Antennal segment I longer than width of interocular space; fore femoral subapical spine with apical seta about as long as basal tubercle; humeral carina rounded laterally. NEW GUINEA 17. *B. strongylus*
- Antennal segment I shorter than width of interocular space; fore femoral subapical spine with apical seta longer than basal tubercle (Fig. 6E); humeral carina acute with anterior margin curved and posterior margin straight. NEW GUINEA 18. *B. micrommatus*
- 19(1). Labium not exceeding middle coxae 20
- Labium at least reaching hind coxae 24
- 20(19). Corium with a pale spot within apical dark spot (Fig. 8A); antennal segment IV with proximal pale band; sparsely scattered, erect hairs long on dorsal surface of head and collar, moderately long along lateral margin of anterior pronotal lobe. JAPAN, RYUKYUS, CHINA, INCLUDING TAIWAN 19. *B. orientalis*
- Corium without a pale spot within apical dark spot (Figs. 1, 2, 8B); antennal segment IV unicolored; body except dorsal surface of head without long or moderately long, erect hairs 21
- 21(20). Labial segment II long, equal to antennal segment I, equal to or only slightly shorter than labial segment I, much longer than last 2 labial segments; fore femoral subapical spine weak, with basal tubercle conical and equal to or shorter than apical seta. NEW GUINEA 20. *B. spinulus*
- Labial segment II short, much shorter than antennal segment I or labial segment I, subequal to or only slightly longer than last 2 labial segments; fore femoral subapical spine strong, at least distal subapical spine with basal tubercle cylindrical and usually longer than apical seta 22
- 22(21). Femora with conspicuous subapical brown band 23
- Femora unicolored. NEW GUINEA 21. *B. gressitti*
- 23(22). Body not very dark, not blackish brown, dull or subshining; head moderately deflexed. NEW GUINEA 22. *B. rostellus*
- Body dark, nearly blackish brown, glassy and shining; head strongly deflexed. NEW GUINEA 23. *B. piceus*
- 24(19). Membrane with median fan-shaped dark spot posteriorly (Fig. 8B) . 25
- Membrane without fan-shaped dark spot (Figs. 1, 2) 31
- 25(24). Both fore femoral subapical spines with basal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical seta 26
- At least second fore femoral subapical spine with basal tubercle conical and shorter than apical seta 28
- 26(25). Second fore femoral subapical spine longer than distal spine (Fig. 6F); head slightly deflexed (Fig. 3A), with anteocular length viewed from above more than length of eye (Fig. 5C). NEW GUINEA 24. *B. porrectus*
- Second fore femoral subapical spine shorter than distal spine; head moderately or strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above less than length of eye (Fig. 5F) 27
- 27(26). Dorsum slightly patterned with dark and pale; femoral subapical band distinct and dark brown on hind femur; head nearly flat between eyes, with vertex much lower than top of eyes. NEW GUINEA 25. *B. notatus*
- Dorsum contrastingly patterned with dark and pale; all femoral subapical bands obscure and light brown; head convex between eyes, with vertex as high as top of eyes. NEW GUINEA . . . 26. *B. samuelsoni*
- 28(25). Venter of abdomen, femur including spines, antennal segments I and IV strongly suffused with red; fore femoral subapical spine uni-

- colorous. NEW GUINEA
 27. *B. russatus*
- Body not so strongly suffused with red; fore femoral subapical spine bicolored. 29
- 29(28). Labium exceeding posterior edge of second visible abdominal segment, labial segment III long, equal to or longer than I or II and much longer than IV; antennal segment I much (about two-fifths) longer than width of interocular space; antennal segment II long, length subequal to greatest width of pronotum. NEW GUINEA. 28. *B. longirostris*
- Labium rarely reaching posterior edge of second visible abdominal segment, labial segment III short, at most longer than IV but shorter than I or II; antennal segment I slightly (at most one-fifth) longer than width of interocular space; length of antennal segment II about two-thirds greatest width of pronotum 30
- 30(29). Body very dark (blackish brown); at least hind femur with distinct dark brown subapical band. NEW GUINEA 29. *B. adustus*
- Body evenly pale; femora without or at most with very obscure light brown subapical band. NEW GUINEA 30. *B. antennellus*
- 31(24). At least distal fore femoral subapical spine with basal tubercle cylindrical and usually strong and longer than apical seta (Fig. 6G) 32
- Both fore femoral subapical spines with basal tubercle conical and usually weak and shorter than apical seta (Fig. 6I) 35
- 32(31). Dorsal surface of head, pronotum and scutellum with sparse scattered, long, erect hairs arising from between punctures; labial segment III much longer than any other segment. PHILIPPINES
 31. *B. philippinensis*
- Dorsal surface of body except head without long erect hairs; labial segment I longest 33
- 33(32). Length of antennal segment I subequal to width of interocular space; labial segment III only slightly shorter than I or II, and much (at least one-half) longer than IV; both fore femoral subapical spines with each basal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical seta. NEW GUINEA 32. *B. sedlaceki*
- Antennal segment I at least one-sixth longer than width of interocular space; labial segment III much shorter than I or II, and at most slightly (one-sixth) longer than IV; second fore femoral subapical spine with basal tubercle usually conical and shorter than apical seta (Fig. 6G) 34
- 34(33). Body comparatively dark, pronotum and scutellum often with black spots; femur with both basal and subapical bands dark brown and strongly contrasting with remaining parts (Fig. 6G); first two labial segments each longer than antennal segment I. NEW GUINEA 33. *B. impensus*
- Body less dark, pronotum and scutellum without black spots; femur at most with obscure light brown subapical band; labial segment I slightly longer than antennal segment I, labial segment II shorter than antennal segment I. NEW GUINEA. 34. *B. tensus*
- 35(31). Femur unicolored, without subapical brown band; hemelytron evenly pale. NEW GUINEA
 35. *B. unicolor*
- Femur at least with conspicuous light brown subapical band (Fig. 6I); hemelytron dark or conspicuously patterned with dark and pale 36
- 36(35). Head slightly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above longer than eye length; head strongly convex between eyes, with vertex much higher than top of eyes; femur with both basal and subapical bands blackish brown and strongly contrasting with remaining

parts (Fig. 6I). NEW GUINEA

. 36. *B. maculatus*

- Head moderately or strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above shorter than or at most subequal to eye length; head flat between eyes, with vertex much lower than top of eyes; femur without basal dark band. 37

- 37(36). Body dark; fore femur with conspicuous dark brown subapical band; head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much less than eye length. NEW GUINEA 37. *B. planifrons*

- Body light; fore femoral subapical band light brown and comparatively obscure; head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above slightly less than eye length. NEW GUINEA

. 38. *B. gagnei*

DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES

Preliminary investigation of the genitalia showed little of promise, and these features are not described. All measurements are in millimeters. Basal and apical lengths of the membrane refer to (1) a measurement on the midline of the insect from the apex of the claval commissure to the level of the apices of the coria (basal), and (2) from this point to the apex of the membrane (apical). Descriptions of new species are from the holotypes, and important variation is indicated in parentheses. Likewise for previously described species, descriptions are based on single specimens and variation indicated in parentheses.

All specimens are from the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, and are deposited there except for paratypes retained by the authors; the paratype of *B. philippinensis* and 2 specimens of *B. orientalis* collected in Japan were borrowed from J. A. Slater. Collectors' names are abbreviated as follows: BJFJr, B. J. Ford, Jr.; EHB Jr, E. H. Bryan, Jr.; GAS, G. A. Samuelson; JLG, J. Linsley Gressitt; JL&MG, J. L. & M. Gressitt; JMS, J. M. Sedlacek; JS, J. Sedlacek; NLHK, N. L. H. Krauss; SQ&LQ, S. Quate & L. Quate;

WCG, W. C. Gagné; WWB, W. W. Brandt.

1. *Bryanelllocoris cornutus* Chen & Ashlock,

n. sp.

Fig. 4A

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above slightly longer than (or about equal to) eye length (0.17:0.17); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex shallow or absent; head length 0.72, width including eyes 0.79; anteocular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.50; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.21, width 0.15; labium reaching front edge of hind coxae (or middle coxae), basal segment not quite reaching prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.51, 0.46, 0.31, 0.34; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as second segment, segment lengths from base 0.58, 1.17, 0.93, 0.83. *Pronotum* with collar having small shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly (or moderately) convex; callosity nearly impunctate with 2 to 4 punctures medially; anterior part of posterior lobe with a median, forward-directed process surpassing anterior edge of pronotum, process thick, hollow, hornlike, with apex simple (or at most slightly impressed) but never furcate; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size, and laterally directed carina usually small (or moderate) in size, rounded (or acute) apically, with anterior margin curved and posterior margin straight and oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 0.86, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.27:0.58), width across collar 0.65, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.48. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.72, width at base 0.75. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane (length of membrane variable, often long, exceeding abdomen by about two thirds apical length, or short, only slightly exceeding abdomen); length of corium 2.14, length of claval commissure 0.65, basal length of membrane 0.96, apical length 1.06. *Thorax* ventrally with fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral carina of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and base of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; venter of abdomen yellowish brown; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown.

Hemelytron patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots on corium apically and along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane pale, unpatterned (or with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a median T-shaped spot in front of V with an oval white spot on each side). Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band vague and light brown, tibiae yellowish brown with apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I dark yellowish brown (often with both ends slightly pale), segments II and III yellowish brown with apex slightly dark, segment IV dark yellowish brown. Labial segment I yellowish brown, II and III pale yellowish brown, apex dark. Length of holotype 4.06.

Holotype male, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Wisselmeren, Urapura Itouda, Kamo Valley, 1500 m, VII-15-1965, JLG. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: East Sepik District, 1 male, Yaibos, 2030-2180 m, VII-11-1963, JS; Madang District, 1 male, 1 female, Mt. Wilhelm, 3000 m, VII-4-1955, JLG; Morobe District, 1 male, Salawaket Range, Sepalakembang, 1920 m, IX-12-1956, light trap, BJFJr, 1 female, Edie Creek, 15 km SW Wau, XI-22-1963, JLG, 4 females, E end Salawaket Range, 20 km SSW Kabwum, 2550 m, VIII-5 to 12-1966, GAS; Southern Highlands District, 1 female, Mendi, 1660 m, X-8 1958, JLG, 1 male, Mt. Giluwe, 2550 m, V-29-1963, JS.

Etymology: *Cornutus*, L. for horn, referring to the pronotal hornlike process.

2. *Bryanellcoris furcatus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Figs. 1, 4B

Head moderately deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above slightly longer than (or equal to) eye length (0.24:0.21); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex shallow; head length 0.75, width including eyes 0.88; antecular length 0.38, width of interocular space 0.54; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.17; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment not quite reaching prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.53, 0.50, 0.50, 0.38; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.80, 1.58, 1.17, 1.17. *Pronotum* with collar having small shallow punctures; lateral margin of ante-

rior lobe moderately convex, callosity nearly impunctate with 2 to 4 punctures in center; anterior part of posterior lobe with a forward-directed median process surpassing anterior edge of prosternum, process thick, hollow, hornlike, furcate apically; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle small and inconspicuous, and laterally directed carina large (or moderate) in size, rounded (or acute) apically with anterior margin rounded and posterior margin straight and perpendicular to longitudinal axis of body (or slightly slanted forward); median length of pronotum 1.10, length of anterior lobe plus collar less than one-half length of posterior lobe (0.31:0.79), width across collar 0.74, greatest width including humeral carinae 2.06. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.96, width at base 0.96. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 3.09, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.48, apical length 1.48. *Thorax* ventrally with fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral carina of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and base of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; venter of abdomen dark yellowish brown; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots on corium apically and along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane unpatterned (or with very obscure dark pattern). Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band imprecise and brown, tibiae yellowish brown with both apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, segment I with both ends slightly pale, II with both ends slightly dark, segment IV dark yellowish brown (or dark reddish brown). Labial segment I yellowish brown, remaining segments pale yellowish brown, apex dark. Length of holotype 5.83.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, XII-12-1976, WCG. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Central District, 1 female, Owen Stanley Range, Gailala, Bome, 1950 m, IV-30 to V-2-1958, WWB, 1 female, NE Iongai, 1800-1850 m, XI-8 to 10-1965, JS; Morobe District, 1 female, Wau, 1200 m, X-11 to 15-1961, JS, 2 males, Wau, Edie Creek, 2000 m, VIII-13-1963, "H.C.," collector



FIG. 1. Dorsal view of paratype of *Bryanellocoris furcatus*.

unknown, 1 male, Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 2350 m, IV-16 to V-7-1973, Malaise trap, JLG, 1 female, E Bulldog Road, 2400-3000 m, VI-17 to 20-1978, light trap, WCG.

Etymology: *Furcatus*, L. for forked, referring to the branched pronotal horn.

3. *Bryanellcoris megalopus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.

Figs. 3C, 4C, 6C

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.07:0.31); vertex flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex obscure (or absent); head length 0.79, width including eyes 1.10; anteocular length 0.31, width of interocular space 0.57; eye large, stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.33, width 0.27; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.50, 0.31, 0.27, 0.34; antennal segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.58, 1.34, 0.93, 1.27.

Pronotum with moderately long, erect hairs on lateral edge of anterior lobe; seta in each puncture with length about equal to or slightly more than puncture diameter; collar impunctate dorsally, lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity nearly impunctate with 3 or 4 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and laterally directed carina moderate in size (or large), rounded apically with both anterior and posterior margins rounded; median length of pronotum 1.27, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.43:0.84), width across collar 0.79, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.89. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.93, width at base 0.89. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.74, length of claval commissure 0.65, basal length of membrane 1.30, apical length 1.10. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures; fore femur armed with 2 strong, elongate, unicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar, anterior lobe and lateral carina of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and base of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; scutellum with central carina pale and apical one-third dark brown; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle, each

surrounded by large dark spot, and pale area along costal margin with dark spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark and a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin. Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band imprecise and light brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown with apex and subbase slightly dark. Antennal segment I yellowish brown with apical one-quarter pale, II and III pale yellowish brown, segment IV brown. Labial segment I brown, other segments yellowish brown, apex black. Length of holotype 4.60.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Lae, I-29-1978, on *Leucosyke* sp., WCG. *Paratypes*, 4 males, 2 females, same data as holotype; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands District, 1 male, Wum, Upper Jimi Valley, 840 m, VII-17-1955, JLG; SOLOMON ISLANDS: 1 female, Choiseul Is., Malangona, 30 m, III-14-1964, on *Leucosyke* sp., P. Shanahan.

Etymology: *Megalopus*, G. for large eyed.

4. *Bryanellcoris exophthalmus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.

Fig. 4D

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above about equal to eye length (0.14:0.14); vertex flat and broad between eyes; nearly glabrous and subshining dorsally, subshining ventrally with pubescence short and sparse; median sulcus at base of vertex deep, forming a small rounded depressed pit as large as ocellus; head length 0.65, width including eyes 0.82; anteocular length 0.36, width of interocular space 0.55; eye small, stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.15, width 0.14; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.51, 0.46, 0.34, 0.24; antennal segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.41, 0.89, last two missing. *Pronotum* with collar having small shallow punctures, subshining and large, about equal to one-half anterior lobe in length (0.12:0.19); anterior lobe with lateral margin moderately convex, callosity nearly impunctate with 4 or 5 small punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle prominent, strongly projecting upward, and laterally directed carina moderate in size, rounded apically with anterior margin rounded and posterior margin nearly straight and oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 0.77, length of anterior lobe plus collar about two-thirds length of posterior lobe

(0.31:0.46), width across collar 0.62, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.25. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.55, width at base 0.58. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third apical length of membrane; length of corium 1.78, length of claval commissure 0.69, basal length of membrane 0.82, apical length 0.51. *Thorax* ventrally with dense, fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 moderate-sized, bicolored, subapical spines with basal tubercle of each spine conical and much shorter than apical seta. *Color*. Head, anterior lobe and humeral angle of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and basal part of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; apical two-thirds of scutellum brown with tip and median stripe pale; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* comparatively evenly colored, corium obscurely patterned with pale areas at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with extremely obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of each corium, and a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin. Femora and tibiae yellowish brown and unicolored. Antennal segment I yellowish brown with both ends slightly pale, II yellowish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark brown. Length of holotype 3.26.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: East Sepik District, Yaibos, 2030-2180 m, VI-11-1963, JS.

Etymology: *Exophthalmus*, G. for prominent eyes, referring to the stalked eyes.

5. *Bryanelllocoris oculatus* Chen & Ashlock,

n. sp.

Figs. 4E, 6H

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.07:0.17); vertex flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex narrow and obscure; head dull textured at posterior dorsal part, subshining at anterior dorsal part and below jugal carina; head length 0.77, width including eyes 0.88; anteocular length 0.39, width of interocular space 0.51; eye moderate in size, stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.19; labium long, reaching hind coxae or front edge of abdomen, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.53, 0.50, 0.38, 0.31; antennal segment I about 2.5

times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.41, 1.30, 1.06, 0.93. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate or with sparse fine punctures dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with 8 to 10 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle small and inconspicuous, and laterally directed carina small, rounded apically with anterior margin rounded and posterior margin nearly straight and oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 0.81, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.29:0.51), width across collar 0.58, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.17. *Scutellum* with central part of disc without an elevated carina; median length 0.58, width at base 0.58. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 1.96, length of claval commissure 0.69, basal length of membrane 0.86, apical length 0.87. *Thorax* ventrally punctate, punctures dense and fine (or sparse and coarse); fore femur armed with 2 bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine conical and shorter than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral carina of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and basal part of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Scutellum with pale median longitudinal stripe and with one pale spot on each side. *Hemelytron* with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin, and with a distinct oval whitish spot on either side of midline in middle of anterior half of membrane. Femora and tibiae yellowish brown and unicolored. Antenna yellowish brown, segment I with both ends pale, segments II and III with apex obscurely pale, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labial segment I brown, II and III yellowish brown, apex dark. Length of holotype 3.67.

Holotype male, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Vogelkop, Bomber, 700-900 m, VI-6-1959, JLG. *Paratypes*, 1 specimen with abdomen missing, same data as holotype; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, 1 female, Ulap, 800-1100 m, IX-1968, NLHK.

Etymology: *Oculatus*, L., pertaining to eyes, which are prominently stalked.

6. *Bryanellocoris cretatus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.

Figs. 4F, 7A

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above less than eye length (0.17:0.26); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex conspicuous, extending far anterior of level of ocelli; head length 0.86, width including eyes 1.09; anteocular length 0.38, width of interocular space 0.62; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.31, width 0.24; labium short, nearly reaching anterior edge of middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.65, 0.53, 0.41, 0.34; antenna long, segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.92, 2.30, 2.23, 1.61. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 10 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and laterally directed carina large, triangular, acute apically with both anterior and posterior margins nearly straight and with posterior margin perpendicular to longitudinal axis of body, carina strongly projecting laterally and obliquely upward and longer laterally than upward projection of humeral tubercle; median length of pronotum 1.34, length of anterior lobe plus collar equal to two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.53:0.81), width across collar 0.81, greatest width including humeral carinae 2.26. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 1.05, width at base 0.87. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-fifth apical length of membrane; length of corium 3.46, length of claval commissure 0.82, basal length of membrane 1.48, apical length 1.34. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse coarse punctures; fore coxa with prominent tubercle or spine over trochanter; fore femur armed with 4 strong, elongate, nearly unicolored spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color*. Whole body comparatively dark. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral carinae of pronotum, venter of thorax, and basal part of scutellum dark reddish brown; posterior lobe of pronotum pale yellowish brown; apex of scutellum pale, subapical area dark brown; venter of abdomen reddish brown, with longitudinal dark stripe nearly black on each side and with pale yellowish brown stripes along lateral edges. Hemelytron strongly patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle and apex, each spot within a large dark area, pale along costal margin and with dark spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark

pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a very broad streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and slightly posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a median T-shaped spot in front of V with a white spot on each side. Femora pale yellowish brown, with subapical band brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase darker. Antennal segment I dark yellowish brown with both ends pale, segment II pale yellowish brown with apical three-eighths yellowish white, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labial segment I brown, remaining segments yellowish brown, apex of segment IV dark. Length of holotype 6.41.

Holotype female, NEW BRITAIN: Gazelle Peninsula, Kerawat, 60 m, IX-1-1955, JLG.

Etymology: *Cretatus*, L. for distinguished, which refers to several distinctive features: the prominent humeral carinae and tubercles, and the strikingly bicolored antennal segment III.

A single female (New Britain, Gazelle Peninsula, Upper Warangai, 1250 m, XII-1 to 4-1962, JS) lacking the distal two antennal segments agrees with the type specimen of *B. cretatus* in having a coxal spine, short labium, and similar body shape including the pronotum, but differs in being paler in coloration and in having the humeral carinae less well developed. While it is possible that the specimen is conspecific with *B. cretatus*, it differs enough that we have thought it best to exclude it until a larger series is available.

7. *Bryanellocoris coxaspinosus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.

Fig. 4G

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.14:0.26); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex moderately deep, extending anterior to level of ocelli; head length 0.96, width including eyes 1.07, anteocular length 0.41, width of interocular space 0.65; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.34, width 0.21; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.53, 0.41, 0.36; antenna very long, about 1.5 times body length including membrane, segment I about 3.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 1.08, 3.09, 2.85, 1.20. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 30 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and laterally directed carina large and triangular, acute apically with anterior margin slightly curved and posterior margin nearly

straight and slightly oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 1.35, length of anterior lobe plus collar about equal to length of posterior lobe (0.65:0.70), width across collar 0.79, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.96. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 1.01, width at base 0.87. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-quarter apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.98, length of claval commissure 0.70, basal length of membrane 1.27, apical length 1.10. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse coarse punctures; fore coxa with prominent spine over trochanter; fore femur armed with 4 strong, elongate, nearly unicolor spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color*. Whole body comparatively dark. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and part of posterior metapleural plate, and basal part of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and part of posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum and metapleural plates pale yellowish brown; venter of abdomen brown. *Hemelytron* with obscure pale areas apically and at inner angle of corium each surrounded by a large pale brown area, additional pale area along costal margin interrupted by pale brown spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a broad streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a T-shaped mark in front of V with a kidney-shaped white spot on each side. Femora yellowish brown, subapical band brown, imprecise but broad, especially on fore and hind femora more than one-half length of femur, tibiae yellowish brown and nearly unmarked. Antennal segment I brown with both ends yellowish white, segments II and III pale yellowish brown, III with apical one-seventh yellowish white, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labial segment I brown, other segments yellowish brown, apex dark. Length of holotype 5.73.

Holotype male, SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville, Kukugai Village, 150 m, XII-1960, WWB. *Paratype*, SOLOMON ISLANDS: 1 male, Santa Ysabel, Molao, VI-29-1950, C. W. O'Brien.

Etymology: *Coxaspinosus*, L. for spiny coxa.

8. *Bryanellocoris hexacanthus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Figs. 4H, 6A

Head moderately deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.14:0.25); vertex nearly flat between

eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex deep; head length 1.03, width including eyes 1.06; antecular length 0.45, width of interocular space 0.63; eye large, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.33, width 0.22; labium short, reaching between fore and middle coxae (or front edge of middle coxae), basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.51, 0.41, 0.34; antenna long, segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 1.00, 2.95, 2.74, 1.41. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 30 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and laterally directed carina large and subtriangular, acute apically with anterior margin curved, posterior margin nearly straight and slightly oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 1.37, length of anterior lobe plus collar equal to length of posterior lobe (0.69:0.69), width across collar 0.79, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.99. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina with stem obscure; median length 1.10, width at base 1.10. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about three-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 3.26, length of claval commissure 0.69, basal length of membrane 1.37, apical length 1.58. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse punctures, punctures fine on anterior propleural plate, coarse on posterior propleural plate, and fine on meso- and metapleural plate; seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 6 strong, elongate, bicolored spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and basal part of scutellum reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* with apex of clavus pale and with pale areas apically and at inner angle of corium, each surrounded by a large pale brown spot, additional pale area along costal margin interrupted by pale brown spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a T-shaped mark in front of V with an elongate kidney-shaped white spot on each side. Femora pale yellowish brown, subapical band obscure and light brown on fore femur, relatively distinct

and light brown on middle and hind femur, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase dark. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, segment I with both ends pale, II with apex pale, III with apical one-tenth pale, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 6.52.

Holotype male, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): NE Swart Valley, Karubak, 1400-1600 m, XI-9-1958, light trap, JLG. *Paratypes*, 2 males, same data as holotype except XI-9 to 21-1958.

Etymology: *Hexacanthus*, G. for six spines, as found on the fore femur.

9. *Bryanelllocoris incultus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head slightly deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above longer than eye length (0.42:0.28), vertex slightly convex between eyes, median sulcus at base of vertex absent; head length 0.88, width including eyes 1.01, antecular length 0.42, width of interocular space 0.58, eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.28, width 0.25, labium exceeding hind coxae and reaching abdominal segment III, basal segment clearly reaching prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.93, 0.97, 0.67, 0.60; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.87, 1.83, 1.42, 1.42. *Pronotum* with collar finely punctate, lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with about 8 fine punctures; humeral angle with tubercle small, laterally directed carina small and rounded apically; median length of pronotum 1.17, length of anterior lobe plus collar one-half length of posterior lobe (0.40:0.80), width across collar 0.75, greatest width including humeral carinae 2.05. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 1.17, width at base 1.08. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical part of membrane; length of corium 3.57, length of claval commissure 0.75, basal length of membrane 1.58, apical length of membrane 1.38. *Thorax* ventrally with fine punctures except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate impunctate. Fore femur armed with 2 elongate subapical spines, with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and about twice length of apical seta. *Color*. Head except pale area of tylus, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum except pale apex, venter except paler acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown; collar, posterior lobe of pronotum, stem of scutellar carina yellowish brown; punctures on posterior lobe of pronotum pale reddish brown; posterior lobe of

pronotum with dark brown somewhat transverse spot on either side of midline on anterior margin. Hemelytron pale yellowish brown with punctures light reddish brown, obscurely patterned with light reddish brown as follows: spot near claval commissure at level of posterior two-thirds of claval commissure, spot on costal margin at level of basal one-third of membranous margin, triangular area at apex of corium extending one-quarter up membranous margin, incorporating an obscure pale spot. Antenna light reddish brown. Labium light yellowish brown. Legs pale yellowish brown, with broad subapical brown band on femora, narrow subbasal brown band on tibiae. Fore femoral spines with tubercle pale yellowish brown, apical seta reddish brown. Length of holotype 6.5.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Sepalakembang, Salawaket Range, 1920 m, light trap, IX-12-1956, EJJF Jr. *Paratypes*, 1 male, 1 female, same data as holotype; INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 1 male, Star Mts., Sibil Valley, 1245 m, X-8 to 12-1961, SQ&LQ.

Etymology: *Incultus*, L. for uncultivated, referring to the relatively undistinguished nature of the species.

10. *Bryanelllocoris magnacornis* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp. Figs. 6B, 8A

Head moderately deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above shorter than eye length (0.22:0.27); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex narrow and shallow, slightly exceeding anterior level of ocelli; head length 1.08, width including eyes 1.10; antecular length 0.50, width of interocular space 0.65; eye large, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.34, width 0.22; labium short, reaching front edge of middle coxae (or between fore and middle coxae), basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.51, 0.41, 0.41; antenna long, segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.99, 2.68, 2.52, 1.54. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 30 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and laterally directed carina large and subtriangular, acute apically, with anterior margin curved, posterior margin straight and perpendicular (or slightly oblique) to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 1.37, length of anterior lobe plus collar equal to length of posterior lobe (0.69:0.69), width across collar 0.81, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.96.

Scutellum with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina with median stem obscure; median length 1.06, width at base 0.89. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about three-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 3.29, length of claval commissure 0.72, basal length of membrane 1.51, apical length 1.34. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse punctures, punctures fine on anterior propleural plate, coarse on posterior propleural plate, fine (or coarse) on meso- and metapleural plate; seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 4 strong, elongate, bicolored spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and much longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and basal part of scutellum reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; venter of abdomen yellowish brown (often suffused with dark yellowish brown); remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle and apex, each within a large light brown area, costal margin pale with dark spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a T-shaped mark in front of V with an elongate irregular white spot on each side. Femora pale yellowish brown and subapical band broad, light brown, and obscure on fore femur, distinct on middle and hind femora, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase dark. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, segment I with both ends pale, II with apex pale, III with apical one-tenth pale, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 5.90.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands District, Tsenga, upper Jimi Valley, 1200 m, VII-15-1955, JLG. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Central District (NE), 1 male, Owen Stanley Range, Goilala, Bome, 1950 m, IV-16 to 30-1958, WWB, 1 male, Tapini, 800-1000 m, IX-1968, NLHK; NEW IRELAND: 1 male, Lelet Plateau, Schleinitz Mts., X-1959, WWB.

Etymology: *Magnacornis*, L. for large horned, referring to the long antennae.

11. *Bryanellocoris globosus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Fig. 41

Head strongly deflexed, with antecular length

viewed from above much shorter than eye length (0.10:0.24); vertex flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex narrow, obscure; head length 0.87, width including eyes 1.01, antecular length 0.43, width of interocular space 0.58; eye large, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.31, width 0.21; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.51, 0.41, 0.34; antenna long, segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.75, 1.96, 1.72, 1.22. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 15 to 20 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderately conspicuous and laterally directed carina small, acute apically with anterior margin curved and posterior margin nearly straight and oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 1.17, length of anterior lobe plus collar subequal to length of posterior lobe (0.55:0.62); width across collar 0.74, greatest width including carinae 1.68. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.87, width at base 0.84. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about two-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.74, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.23, apical length 1.17. *Thorax* with posterior of propleural plate and anterior of metapleural plate ventrally having sparse and coarse punctures, mesopleura sparsely punctate, anterior of propleural plate nearly impunctate except for several sparse scattered punctures; fore femur armed with 4 (or 5) strong, elongate, nearly unicolored spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, venter of abdomen except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and base of scutellum dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium apically and at inner angle, each within a large light brown area, costal margin pale with dark spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a broad streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a kidney-shaped white spot on each side. Femora yellowish brown, subapical band light brown, obscure on fore femur and relatively distinct on middle and hind femur, tibiae yellowish brown

with both apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I pale yellowish brown with both ends pale, II and III pale yellowish brown, III with apical one-eighth yellowish white, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 5.21.

Holotype male, SABAH (N. BORNEO): W coast Residency, Ranau, 8 mi. N Paring Hot Spring, 500 m, X-8 to 11-1958, sweeping, T. C. Maa. *Paratype*, 1 male, SABAH (N. BORNEO): Tawau, Quoin Hill, VIII-15 to 20-1962, light trap, H. Holtmann.

Etymology: *Globosus*, L. for spherical, referring to the shape of the anterior pronotal lobe.

12. *Bryanellcoris humeralis* Chen & Ashlock,

n. sp.

Fig. 4J

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above less than eye length (0.21:0.24); vertex flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex narrow, moderately deep (or shallow), extending anterior to level of ocelli; head length 0.86, width including eyes 0.99; anteocular length 0.41, width of interocular space 0.58; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.31, width 0.21; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching or not reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.55, 0.53, 0.39, 0.36; antenna long, segment I about twice as thick at middle as second segment, segment lengths from base 0.69, 1.78, 1.44, 1.23. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 15 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and with laterally directed carina large, acute apically with anterior margin curved and posterior margin nearly straight and perpendicular (or slightly oblique) to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 1.06, length of anterior lobe plus collar about equal to (or less than) two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.41:0.65); width across collar 0.75, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.83. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.93, width at base 0.96. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.78, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.27, apical length 1.13. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures, seta in each puncture much longer than puncture diameter; fore femur armed with 3 (rarely 4) elongate, bicolored spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and longer

than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal one-half and apical third of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with pale areas near apex of clavus and on corium apically and at inner angle, each pale area surrounded by a large light brown area, costal margin pale with dark spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a broad streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a T-shaped dark spot in front of V with a white oval spot on each side. Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band conspicuous and brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown and unmarked. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, segment I with both ends pale, III with apical one-sixth white or yellowish white, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.97.

Holotype female, SOLOMON ISLANDS: Guadalcanal, Gold Ridge Suta (Jonapua), 1100 m, V-26-1956, JLG. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Milne Bay District, 1 female, Woodlark Is. (Murua), Kulumadau Hill, IV-16 to 22-1957, WWB; Morobe District, 1 female, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, XI-19 to 20-1957, light trap, WCG, 1 female, Wau, 1200 m, II-16-1962, light trap, JS, 1 female, Wau, Bulolo River, 850 m, VIII-24-1965, JS, 1 female, Mt. Shungol, 1250 m, V-31-1967, Mena (native collector); Western Highlands District, 1 female, Tsenga, upper Jimi Valley, 1200 m, VI-15-1956, JLG.

Etymology: *Humeralis*, L., pertaining to the shoulder, referring to the prominent humeral carina and tubercle that distinguish this species.

13. *Bryanellcoris hebridensis* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above less than eye length (0.17:0.22); vertex flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex shallow (or moderately deep), extending anterior to level of ocelli; head length 0.84, width including eyes 0.94; anteocular length 0.38, width of interocular space 0.57; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.33, width 0.20; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching about to front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.57, 0.50, 0.41, 0.34; antenna long, segment I about twice as thick at

middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.69, 1.58, 1.20, 1.33. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe strongly convex, callosity with about 10 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and laterally directed carina large, acute apically with anterior margin curved and posterior margin nearly straight and slightly oblique (or perpendicular) to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 1.01, anterior lobe plus collar about two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.39:0.62), width across collar 0.75, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.82. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.93, width at base 0.89. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about two-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.81, length of claval commissure 0.65, basal length of membrane 1.23, apical length 1.15. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 3 (or 2-4) moderate sized, bicolored or nearly unicolored spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal one-half and apical one-third of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium apically and at inner angle, each pale area surrounded by a large pale brown spot, costal margin pale with dark spots at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a broad streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a pair of spots in front of V meeting on midline, each with a small white spot in it. Femora pale yellowish brown, subapical band very obscure and light brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown and unmarked. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, segment I with basal end obscurely pale, III with apical one-seventh slightly pale, IV dark reddish brown. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 5.15.

Holotype female, NEW HEBRIDES: SW Espiritu Santo Is., Namatasopa, 300 m, VIII-28-1957, light trap, JLG. *Paratypes*, 14 males, 16 females, 1 without abdomen, same data as holotype but VIII-29-1957.

Etymology: *Hebridensis*, from the New Hebrides.

A specimen from New Guinea (1 female, West Irian, Wissolineren, Kamo-Debei division, 1700 m, VIII-13-1955, JLG) is very similar to *B. hebridensis*. It is missing one hemelytron and the antennae beyond a part of segment II. Although we cannot find significant differences, we feel it better to have more specimens available before formally recording this species from New Guinea. A seemingly typical female, however, is labeled Sabah (N. Borneo) (Tenompok, 30 mi. E Jessetten, 1460 m, II-19-59, T.C. Maa).

14. *Bryanelllocoris pilosus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Figs. 2, 3B, 6D

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above about equal to eye length (0.17:0.18); vertex convex between eyes; appressed pubescence short and sparse on both dorsal and ventral surfaces and with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs dorsally; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.77, anteocular length 0.41, width of interocular space 0.45; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.21, width 0.16; labium reaching front edge of hind coxae, basal segment not quite reaching prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.55, 0.55, 0.46, 0.34; antenna long, segment I densely covered with moderately long, erect hairs, erect hairs dark and thick, longer than greatest width of segment, segments II and III with sparse, dark, short, erect hairs, segment IV with pale and short appressed pubescence, segment I about 3.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment IV very slightly thickened, segment lengths from base 0.81, 1.37, 1.03, 1.22. *Pronotum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising from between punctures on collar, anterior lobe, and anterior part of posterior lobe, seta in each puncture shorter than diameter of puncture; collar nearly impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity nearly impunctate with 4 or 5 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and laterally directed carina small, triangular, acute apically with both anterior and posterior margins straight, oblique to longitudinal axis of body, and nearly equal in length; median length of pronotum 0.91, length of anterior lobe plus collar slightly more than one-half length of posterior lobe (0.33:0.58), width across collar 0.58, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.39. *Scutellum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising from between punctures; elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.65, width at base 0.65.

Hemelytron comparatively dull, with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising from between punctures; membrane exceeding abdomen by one-half apical length; length of corium 2.30, length of claval commissure 0.51, basal length of membrane 1.13, apical length 1.03. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse punctures, seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 moderate-sized, unicolored, subapical spines, spines set close together, distance between spines about one-half distance between apex and distal subapical spine, proximal tubercle of each spine slightly longer than apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral carinae of pronotum, scutellum except apex, venter of thorax, and abdomen except apex, lateral edges, and posterior metapleural plate dark, nearly blackish brown, apex and lateral edges of abdomen and posterior metapleural plate pale, scutellar apex pale yellowish brown; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with obscure pale areas at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, and a streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band obscure and light brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I brown, II and III pale yellowish brown, segment IV brown with proximal one-fifth yellow. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.66.

Holotype female, JAVA (western): Tjibodas, VII-22-1965, J. Winkler. *Paratype*, 1 female, same data as holotype but VIII-2 1965.

Etymology: *Pilosus*, L. for hairy, referring to the overall pilosity and especially that of the first antennal segment.

A third specimen from Java (Tgio, IX-25-1960, JLG) is similar in its relatively elongate body shape, rostral length, femoral spines, and in the extent of the humeral carina, but differs in having the head, anterior lobe of the pronotum, the scutellum, and the thorax ventrally reddish brown instead of nearly black. The hairs of the first antennal segment are shorter and are suberect. Although certainly closely related to *B. pilosus*, this specimen differs too much from that species to stand as a paratype.

15. *Bryanelllocoris longicornis* (China)

Figs. 5A, 6J

Bryanella longicornis China, 1930: 136-137.

Bryanelllocoris longicornis; Slater, 1964: 1044.

Head slightly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above slightly longer than eye length (0.24:0.22); vertex convex between eyes; pubescence short and sparse on both dorsal and ventral surfaces and with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs dorsally; median sulcus at base of vertex deep; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.89; anteocular length 0.39, width of interocular space 0.53; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.18; labium reaching middle (or hind) coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.55, 0.45, 0.39, 0.34; antenna long, segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.65, 1.53, 1.06, 1.03. *Pronotum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising from punctures and moderately long erect hairs along lateral margins; collar nearly impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with 8 to 10 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and laterally directed carina small, acute apically with anterior margin long and curved and posterior margin short, straight, and slightly oblique (or perpendicular) to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 0.89, length of anterior lobe plus collar about two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.34:0.55), width across collar 0.72, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.65. *Scutellum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising from punctures; elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.79, width at base 0.79. *Hemelytron* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising from punctures on clavus and corium; membrane exceeding abdomen by one-half apical length, length of corium 2.40, length of claval commissure 0.51, basal length of membrane 1.10, apical length 0.79. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with at most 1 weak subapical spine (but described as 'unarmed' by China, 1930), spine unicolored, with proximal tubercle conical and much shorter than apical seta. *Color*. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum except apex, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and abdomen dark reddish brown, scutellar apex, acetabulae, and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with obscure pale areas at inner angle (sometimes surrounded by an obscure large dark spot), and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically, along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base (and sometimes at apical one-

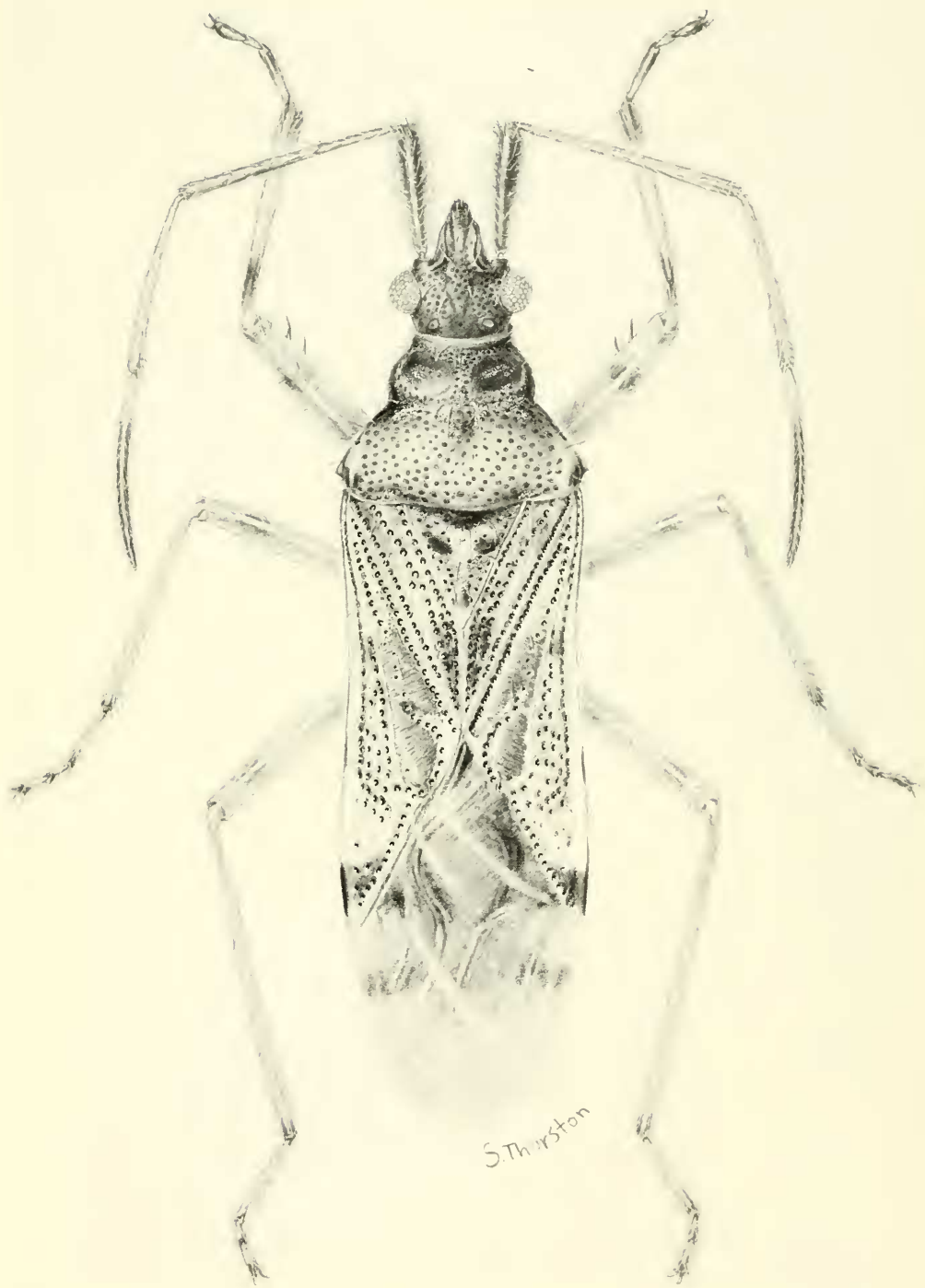


FIG. 2. Dorsal view of paratype of *Bryanellocoris pilosus*.

third of clavus). Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, and a streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora pale yellowish brown, nearly unicolorous (or sometimes with subapical band slightly dark), tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase obscurely darker. Antennal segments I-III pale yellowish brown, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of redescribed female 4.39.

The description is based on a female from SAMOA: Tutuita, Mt. Olotele, 512 m, II-15-1965, sweeping, GAS. Other material. SAMOA: 1 male, same data as redescribed specimen; 1 male, Savaii, Safune, lowland to 1000 m, V-1-1924, EHBjr; 1 male, 1 immature, Savaii, Safune, 2000-4000 m, rain forest, V-9-1924, EHBjr; 1 male, 1 female, Savaii, Salailua, V-21 to 22-1924, EHBjr; 2 females, Upolu, Afaimalu, 670 m, VII-5-1940, E. C. Zimmerman, VI-14-1940, O. H. Swezey; 1 female, Upolu, Malololelei, II-1955, NLHK. The holotype and paratypes are in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

16. *Bryanelllocoris fijiensis* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.

Figs. 5D, 7B

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above less than eye length (0.14:0.18); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex conspicuous, forming a deep and broad pit; dorsal surface of head with basal one-half dull textured, anterior one-half and venter subshining; head length 0.93, width including eyes 0.97; anteocular length 0.39, width of interocular space 0.56; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.33, width 0.21; labium short, reaching to between fore and middle coxae, basal segment not reaching prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.89, 0.29, 0.31, 0.38; antenna long, segment I twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.82, 1.61, 1.13, 1.41. *Pronotum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs on anterior lobe and moderately long, erect hairs on posterior lobe arising from between punctures in addition to appressed short seta in each puncture; collar subshining, impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 8 to 12 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and with laterally directed carina large, subtriangular, acute apically with anterior margin curved, posterior margin straight, oblique to longitudinal axis of body;

median length of pronotum 1.10, length of anterior lobe plus collar subequal to two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.41:0.69), width across collar 0.72, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.96. *Scutellum* with a few sparse, scattered, moderately long, erect hairs arising from between punctures; elevated central part of disc forming a thick Y-shaped carina; median length 0.97, width at base 0.96. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.92, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.30, apical length 1.10. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures; fore femur armed with 2 strong, elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical seta; ventral side of hind femur usually with a very fine, long, simple, subapical seta. *Color*. Head except tylus, anterior lobe of pronotum, basal half of scutellum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and abdomen reddish brown, tylus, acetabulae, and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron with conspicuous pale areas on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base, at inner angle surrounding pale spot, and on apical one-third of clavus. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a broad streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a median spot in front of V. Femora pale yellowish brown, with subapical band conspicuous and dark brown, base of fore femur with narrow brown band, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I yellowish brown with basal one-third pale, II and III pale yellowish brown, segment IV brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 5.42.

Holotype female, Fiji: Viti Levu, Nadarivatu, 850 m, III-8 to 13-1963, C. M. Yoshimoto. *Paratype*, Fiji: 1 female, Mt. Victoria, 600-1000 m, VII-30-1967, JMS.

Etymology: *Fijiensis*, from Fiji.

17. *Bryanelllocoris strongylus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above about equal to eye length (0.14:0.14); vertex nearly flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex conspicuous, forming a deep pit, exceeding anterior level of ocelli; head length 0.72, width including eyes

0.82; antecular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.51; eye relatively small, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.21, width 0.15; labium reaching midway between middle

and hind coxae, basal segment not quite reaching prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.45, 0.45, 0.57, 0.33; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths

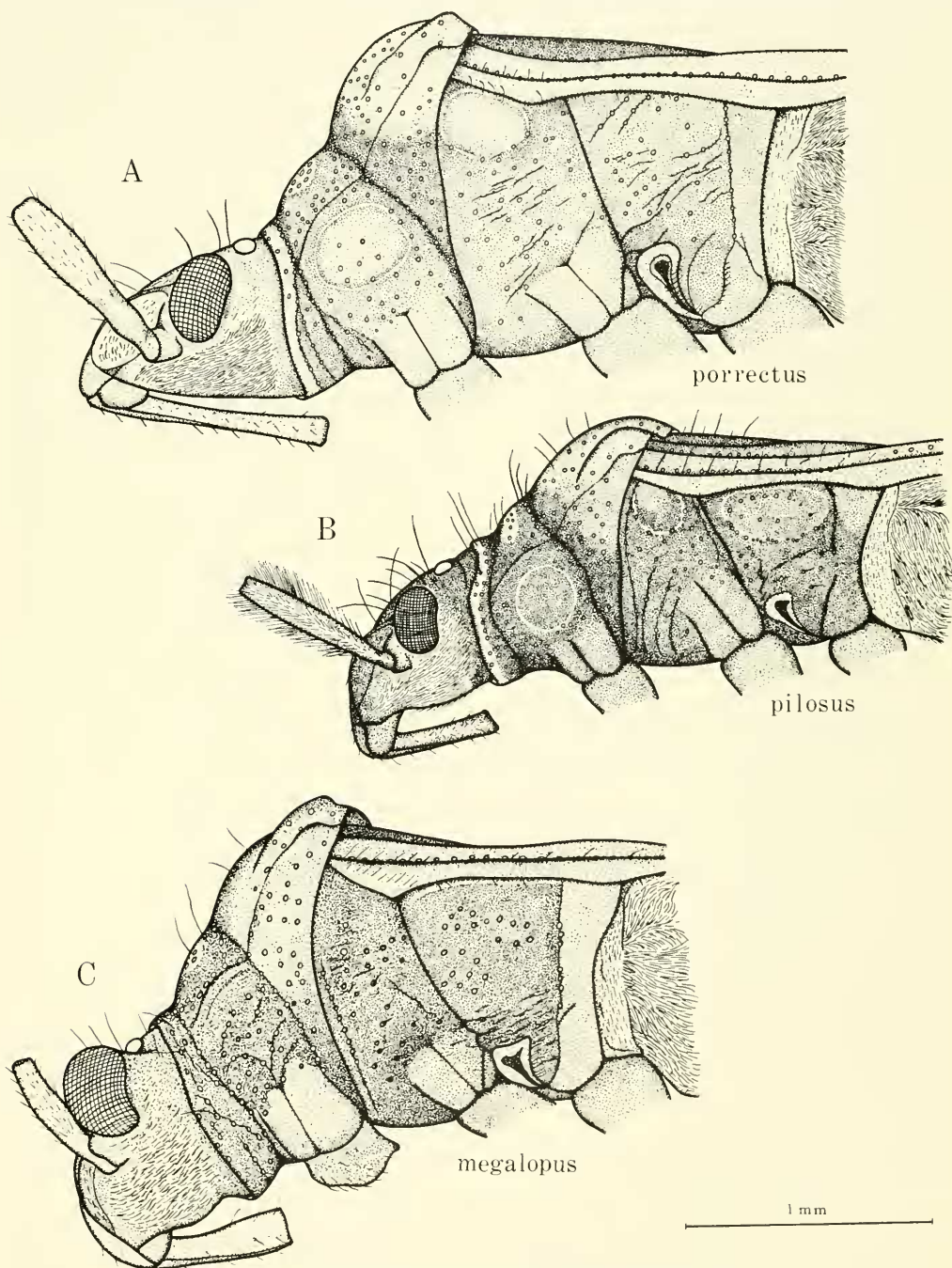


FIG. 3. Lateral views of heads and thoraces of named species of *Bryanellocoris*.

from base 0.60, 1.37, 1.23, 0.96. *Pronotum* with collar finely punctate; lateral margin of anterior lobe of pronotum slightly convex, callosity with about 10 to 12 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and laterally directed carina small or moderate in size, rounded (or slightly acute) apically; median length of pronotum 0.91, length of anterior lobe plus collar slightly more than one-half length of posterior lobe (0.33:0.58), width across collar 0.65, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.49. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.69, width at base 0.72. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half to two-thirds apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.37, length of claval commissure 0.55, basal length of membrane 1.13, apical length 1.03. *Thorax* ventrally with fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, slightly bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and about as long as apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal two-thirds of scutellum, and venter of thorax except posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown with dense white pruinosity, posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish brown; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* evenly colored, patterned with obscure pale areas at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral margin, and streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora and tibiae pale yellowish brown and unicolored. Antennal segments I-III pale yellowish brown, segment I with both ends pale, II with apex slightly dark, III with apex slightly pale, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.46.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Wau, 1200 m, VI-28 to 30-1962, JS. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Eastern Highlands District, 1 female, Moife, 15 km NW Okapa, 2100 m, X-11 to 13-1959, T. C. Maa; Morobe District, 1 male, Wau, 1200 m, X-15-1965, Malaise trap, JMS.

Etymology: *Strongylus*, G. for rounded, referring to the rounded humeral carina.

On hand is a single badly damaged male that seems similar to this species, but it is from Viet Nam (Blao Balao, 500 m, X-14 to 21-1960, C. M. Yoshimoto). Because of its poor condition and

distant origin, this specimen is excluded from the type series.

18. *Bryanelllocoris micrommatus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Fig. 6E

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above slightly less than eye length (0.09:0.11); vertex flat between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex deep; head length 0.72, width including eyes 0.82; anteocular length 0.38, width of interocular space 0.51; eye small, prominent, nearly stalked, projecting laterally, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.20, width 0.15; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment reaching to front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.53, 0.50, 0.38, 0.34; antennal segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.33, 1.12, segments III and IV missing. *Pronotum* with collar having fine shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with about 8 obscure punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle conspicuous and with laterally directed carina moderate in size, acute apically with anterior margin curved and posterior margin straight and oblique to longitudinal axis of body; median length of pronotum 0.79, length of anterior lobe plus collar subequal to one-half length of posterior lobe (0.24:0.55); width across collar 0.63, greatest width including humeral carinae 1.37. *Scutellum* with central part of disc without an elevated carina; median length 0.69, width at base 0.65. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.09, length of claval commissure 0.41, basal length of membrane 0.96, apical length 0.89. *Thorax* ventrally with small or fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, nearly unicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and shorter than apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal one-third of scutellum, venter of thorax except posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, nearly blackish brown, posterior metapleural plate pale; apical two-thirds of scutellum reddish brown, remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium at inner angle, each surrounded by a large light brown area, and pale along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly to lateral mar-

gin, and a streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora and tibiae yellowish brown and unicolored. Antennal segments I and II yellowish brown, segment I with apex slightly pale, II with apex dark. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 3.74.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Eastern Highlands District, Moife, 2100 m, X-7 to 14-1959, T. C. Maa.

Etymology: *Micrommatius*, G. for small eye.

19. *Bryanellcoris orientalis* Hidaka

Fig. 5B

Bryanellcoris orientalis Hidaka, 1962: 166-168.

Bryanellcoris orientalis; Zheng and Zou in Hsiao, 1981: 151-152.

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.10:0.17); vertex slightly convex between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex obscure (or absent); head length 0.72, width including eyes 0.82; anteocular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.50; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top as high as vertex, eye length 0.26, width 0.16; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.55, 0.34, 0.27, 0.31; antenna short, segment I about 1.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.50, 0.82, 0.55, 0.89. *Pronotum* with collar having sparse, small, shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex and with sparse long hairs, callosity with about 8 to 10 fine shallow punctures in center; lateral margin of anterior lobe of pronotum slightly convex; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina very narrow, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 1.10, length of anterior lobe plus collar about equal to one-half length of posterior lobe (0.38:0.72), width across collar 0.69, greatest width 1.42. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a conspicuous, thick, Y-shaped carina; median length 0.81, width at base 0.79. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third or less apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.33, length of claval commissure 0.69, basal length of membrane 0.99, apical length 0.99. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, small punctures; fore femur armed with 2 weak, unicolored, subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle conical (or cylindrical) and slightly shorter than apical seta, second spine with tubercle conical, small, much shorter than seta. *Color*. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and base of scutellum dark reddish brown,

acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; apical portion of scutellum brown with apex pale yellow and stem of (or whole) Y-shaped carina pale; venter of abdomen brown; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* contrastingly patterned with pale areas near apex and at inner angle, each within a large pale brown area, and along costal margin, and with dark spots along costal margin one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and somewhat posteriorly to lateral margin, and a streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora yellowish brown (or pale yellowish brown) with subapical band light brown (or brown) and imprecise, tibiae yellowish brown with subbase and apex slightly dark. Antennal segments I-III pale yellowish brown, segment IV dark reddish brown with basal one-fifth to one-quarter pale yellowish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of redescribed female 4.36.

The description is based on a female from CHINA: Fujian (Fukien), Shaowu, Tachulan, 1000 m, X-27-1942, T. C. Maa. Other material. CHINA: 6 males, 6 females, same data as redescribed specimen; 1 female, Taiwan, Hori (Puli), 750 m, VIII-22-1947, JLG; 1 male, Taiwan, Wulai Kueishan, 300-500 m, XI-11-1957, T. C. Maa. JAPAN: 1 female, Ryukyus, N Okinawa, Ohisuka, IX-2-1945, JLG; 1 male, 2 females, Ryukyus, Ishigaki, I-5-1955, XI-20 to 30-1952, G. E. Bohart; 1 male, Mt. Rokko, near Kobe, IX-30-1952, E. Nakanishi; 1 female, Honshu, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yugawara, V-2-1955, K. Kawashima.

Hidaka's (1962) male holotype is from Hachijo Island, Tokyo Prefecture, Japan, and is deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan. Paratypes are from Honshu, Kyushu, and the Ryukyus, Japan, and from Taiwan and Hubei (Lichuang shui shan ba), China. Zheng and Zou (1981) reported the species from the following provinces of China: Jiangxi (Lu Shan), Sichuan (Emei Shan, the westernmost locality for the species), Guangdong (Qujiang), and Guangxi (Longsheng). *Bryanellcoris orientalis* Hidaka is by far the most widespread species in the genus.

20. *Bryanellcoris spinulus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Fig. 5E

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above shorter than eye length (0.19:0.22); vertex flat between eyes; median

sulcus at base of vertex obscure; head length 0.72, width including eyes 0.91; anteocular length 0.31, width of interocular space 0.55; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.18; labium short, reach-

ing middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.58, 0.38, 0.36; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.57, 1.10, 0.75, 1.06. *Pronotum*

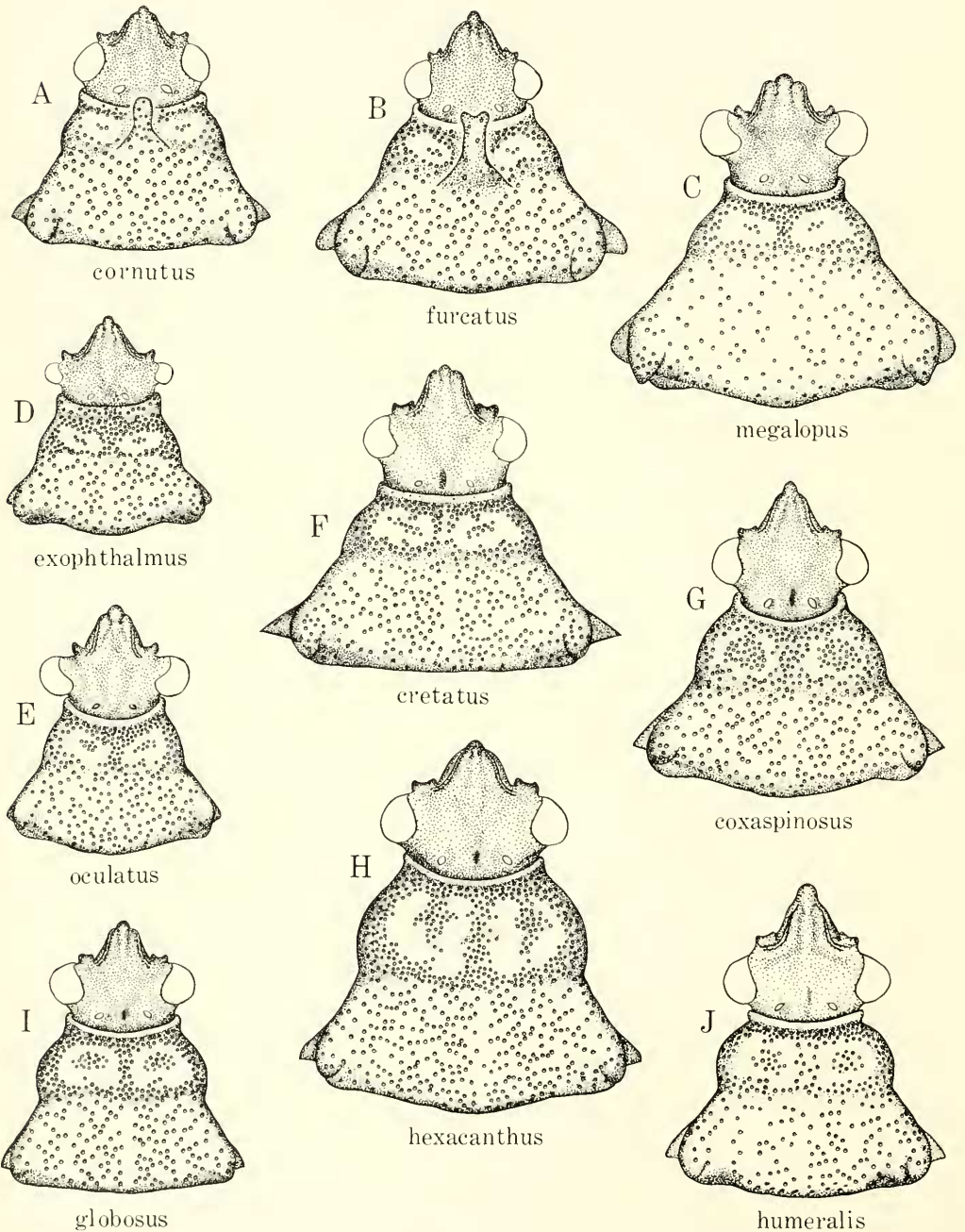


FIG. 4. Dorsal views of heads and thoraces of named species of *Bryanellocoris*.

with short, appressed seta in each puncture, setal length about equal to diameter of puncture; collar with fine shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with 8 to 10 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.96, length of anterior lobe plus collar about two-fifths length of posterior lobe (0.27:0.69), width across collar 0.69, greatest width 1.75. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.99, width at base 0.96. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about three-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.88, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.41, apical length 1.06. *Thorax* ventrally with fine punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 weak, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine conical and shorter than apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum with posterior two-thirds pale yellowish brown and anterior one-third dark, blackish brown (or whole posterior lobe yellowish brown with irregular dark brown or blackish brown spots); abdomen ventrally dark yellowish brown with irregular streaks or spots on each side of posterior segments; scutellum with basal two-thirds reddish brown and apical one-third dark brown contrasting with pale yellow apex. *Hemelytron* pale yellowish brown, patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex within a pale brown area, and on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with faint dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a median streak from apex of V to posterior margin, and streak on each side from near middle of arm of V running posteriorly and laterally almost to lateral margin. Femora pale yellowish brown, with subapical band incomplete and obscurely light brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I brown, II and III yellowish brown with both ends slightly dark, segment IV reddish brown (or brown). Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.97.

Holotype female, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Wisselmeren, Obana, 1770 m, VIII-9-1955, JLG. *Paratypes*, 1 male, same data as holotype;

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, 1 male, Wau, Edie Creek, 2000 m, VIII-13-1963, "H.C.," collector unknown, 1 male, Mt. Kaindi, 2350 m, IX-6-1971, on *Vaccinium*, WCG.

Etymology: *Spinulus*, L. for little spine, referring to the weak femoral spine.

21. *Bryanelllocoris gressitti* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.10:0.21); vertex flat between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.93; anteocular length 0.33, width of interocular space 0.57; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.18; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.51, 0.34, 0.27, 0.38; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.67, 1.10, 0.75, 0.94. *Pronotum* with collar having small shallow punctures; anterior lobe with lateral margins moderately convex, callosity with 6 to 10 small punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina narrow, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 0.94, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.34:0.60), width across collar 0.75, greatest width 1.61. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.89, width at base 0.86. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half (or two-thirds) apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.61, length of claval commissure 0.55, basal length of membrane 1.23, apical length 1.13. *Thorax* ventrally with small punctures, seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 weak, bicolored, subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle cylindrical and slightly longer than apical seta, second spine with tubercle conical (or cylindrical) and about equal in length to seta. *Color.* Head, anterior lobe and humeral angles of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and scutellum except apex and stem of Y-shaped carina dark brown to dark reddish brown, acetabulae, posterior metapleural plate, scutellar apex, and stem of Y-shaped carina pale; abdomen ventrally dark yellowish brown, slightly and irregularly suffused with black; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* obscurely patterned on corium with pale areas at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin

at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base, and at inner angle surrounding pale area. Membrane with faint dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a single median streak from apex of V to posterior margin, and a streak on each side from near middle of arm of V running posteriorly and laterally almost to lateral margin. Femora pale yellowish brown, nearly unicolorous (or at most with subapex very obscurely dark), tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase slightly dark. Antennal segment I yellowish brown with apex pale, II and III yellowish brown with both ends slightly darker, segment IV reddish brown. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.80.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Eastern Highlands District, Mt. Otto, 2200 m, VI-23 to 24-1955, JLG. *Paratypes*, 4 males, 6 females, same data as holotype.

Etymology: Named for the late J. L. Gressitt.

22. *Bryanelllocoris rostellus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head strongly or moderately deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.10:0.21); vertex flat between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.93; antecular length 0.33, width of interocular space 0.55; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.31, width 0.17; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.57, 0.36, 0.24, 0.37; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.69, 1.27, 0.89, 1.23. *Pronotum* with collar having fine shallow punctures; anterior lobe with lateral margins moderately convex, callosity with 6 to 10 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina narrow, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 1.01, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.34:0.67), width across collar 0.72, greatest width 1.68. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.89, width at base 0.86. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about two-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.64, length of claval commissure 0.51, basal length of membrane 1.27, apical length 1.20. *Thorax* ventrally with small punctures, seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 bicolored, subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical

seta, second spine with tubercle conical or nearly cylindrical and shorter than seta. *Color*. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral angles of pronotum, venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate, and scutellum except apex and stem of Y-shaped carina dark reddish brown, acetabulae, posterior metapleural plate, scutellar apex, and stem of Y-shaped carina pale; abdomen ventrally reddish (or reddish brown suffused with black); remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium at inner angle, each within a large pale brown area, and pale along costal margin, with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with faint dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak from apex of V to posterior margin, and a streak on each side from near middle of arm of V running posteriorly and laterally almost to lateral margin. Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band distinct, broad and dark brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown with apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I brown, II and III yellowish brown with both ends slightly dark, segment IV reddish brown or brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.97.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Eastern Highlands District, Chimbu Valley, 1800 m, V-16-1963, JS. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, 1 female, Wau, 1200 m, VI-16-1961, JS, 1 male, Wau, Edie Creek Road, IX-8-1971, WCG; INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 1 male, 1 female, Wisselmeren, Itouda, 1500 m, VIII-13-1955, Waghete, Tigi Lake, 1700 m, VIII-17-1955, JLG; 1 male, Swart Valley, Karubaka, 1450 m, XI-12-1958, JLG.

Etymology: *Rostellus*, L. for little rostrum, referring to the short labium or rostrum.

23. *Bryanelllocoris piceus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head strongly deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above much less than eye length (0.10:0.21); vertex flat between eyes; glassy and shining dorsally, subshining ventrally; median sulcus at base of vertex absent (or obscure); head length 0.82, width including eyes 0.98; antecular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.55; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.21; labium short, reaching middle coxae, basal segment longest, reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.57, 0.37, 0.26, 0.39; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.65, 1.27, 0.89, 1.17. *Pronotum* glassy and shining; seta

in each puncture shorter than diameter of puncture, the few setae between punctures longer than diameter of puncture; collar with small and shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity smooth and nearly impunctate with 3 to 5 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and lateral carina blunt and rounded; median length of pronotum 1.08, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.36:0.72), width across collar 0.75, greatest width 1.89. *Scutellum* glassy and shining; slightly

elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 1.03, width at base 0.97. *Hemelytron* glassy and shining; exceeding abdomen by about two-thirds apical length of membrane; length of corium 3.02, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.41, apical length 1.23. *Thorax* ventrally subshining, sparsely punctate, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and slightly longer

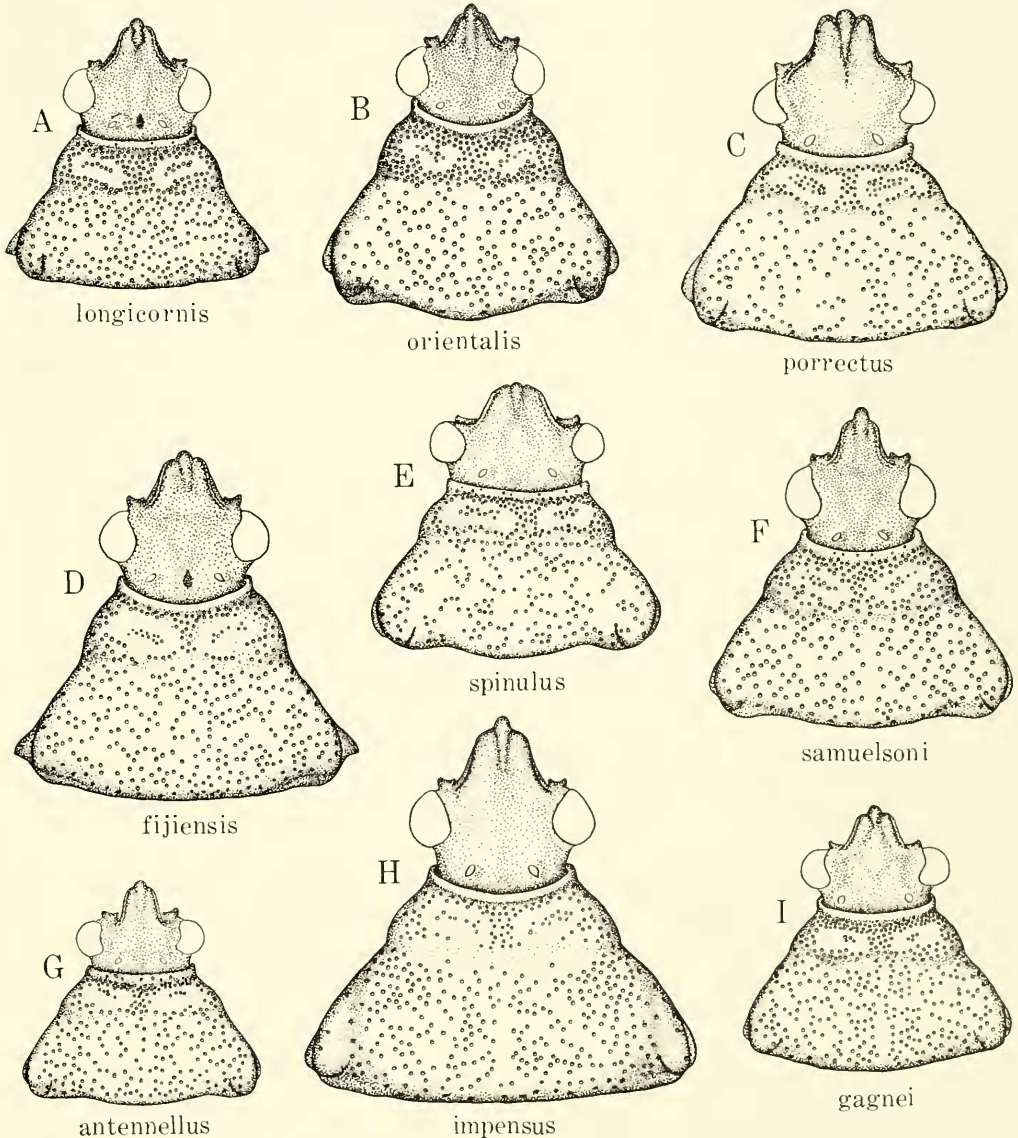


FIG. 5. Dorsal views of heads and thoraces of named species of *Bryanellocoris*.

than apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal one-third of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown (to nearly blackish brown), acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum blackish brown with irregular yellowish brown spots; scutellum reddish brown proximally, blackish brown apically; abdomen dark yellowish brown with dark stripes or spots on posterior abdominal segments. Hemelytron yellowish brown, patterned with obscure pale areas on clavus near apex, and on corium at inner angle, each within a large dark brown area, and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, and a faint streak on side from near middle of arm of V running posteriorly and laterally almost to lateral margin. Femora pale yellow with subapical band conspicuous and dark brown, and with base slightly dark, tibiae yellowish brown with apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I brown or yellowish brown, II and III yellowish brown, segment IV reddish brown. Labium pale yellowish brown with both base and apex dark. Length of holotype 5.28.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, XI-19 to 20-1971, WCG. *Paratype*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, 1 male, Wau, 1950 m, IX-2-1977, WCG.

Etymology: *Piceus*, L. for pitchy black, referring to the relatively dark general appearance of the species.

**24. *Bryanellacoris porrectus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.**

Figs. 3A, 5C, 6F, 8B

Head very slightly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much longer than eye length (0.36:0.24); vertex convex between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex absent (or obscure); head length 0.82, width including eyes 0.97; anteocular length 0.39, width of interocular space 0.57; eye large, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.21; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.86, 0.82, 0.55, 0.51; antenna long, segment I about 2.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.67, 1.58, 1.23, 1.37. *Pronotum* with collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with 15 to 20 fine shallow punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and lateral carina small, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 0.79, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.39:0.79), width across collar 0.75, greatest width 1.96. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 1.10, width at base 1.01. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 3.40, length of claval commissure 0.75, basal length of membrane 1.48, apical length 1.23. *Thorax* ventrally punctate, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and longer than apical seta, distal subapical spine shorter than proximal spine. *Color.* Head except tip of tylus, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal quarter of scutellum and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, tip of tylus, acetabulae, and posterior metapleural plate pale; venter of abdomen brown suffused or dappled with irregular red; scutellum with apex pale yellow and with stem of Y-shaped carina pale; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned on clavus with pale areas near apex and on corium at inner angle (and sometimes near apex), each within a large light brown area, and pale along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, an obscure broad streak posteriorly along costal margin of corium, an obscure short streak on each side from near middle of arm of V running posteriorly and laterally almost to lateral margin, and a median, narrow, fan-shaped spot from apex of V to posterior margin occupying about one-fifth of apical membrane. Femora yellowish brown with subapex slightly darker, without distinct band, tibiae yellowish brown and unicolorous. Antennal segment I brown, II and III yellowish brown with apex suffused with red, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 6.04.

Holotype female, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Star Mts., Sibil Valley, 1245 m, X-18 to XI-8-1961, SQ&LQ. *Paratypes*, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 7 males, 4 females, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800 2050 m, VIII-5 to 19-1955, VIII-2 to 23-1962, JLG, 1 female, Swart Valley, Karubaka, XI-10-1958, light trap, JLG, 1 female, Swart Valley, Guega, 1200 m, XI-15-1958, JLG; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Madang District, 1 female, Kegl-sugl, 2500-2700 m, VII-1-1963, JS; Western

Holotype female, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Star Mts., Sibil Valley, 1245 m, X-18 to XI-8-1961, SQ&LQ. *Paratypes*, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 7 males, 4 females, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800 2050 m, VIII-5 to 19-1955, VIII-2 to 23-1962, JLG, 1 female, Swart Valley, Karubaka, XI-10-1958, light trap, JLG, 1 female, Swart Valley, Guega, 1200 m, XI-15-1958, JLG; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Madang District, 1 female, Kegl-sugl, 2500-2700 m, VII-1-1963, JS; Western

Highlands District, 1 male, Nondugl, 1600 m, VII-9-1955, JLG.

Etymology: *Porrectus*, L. for extended, referring to the distinctive anteocular length of the head.

**25. *Bryanellocoris notatus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.**

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above less than eye length (0.10:0.20); vertex nearly flat between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.65, width including eyes 0.82; anteocular length 0.26, width of interocular space 0.45; eye large, not stalked, with top higher than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.19; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment slightly exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.58, 0.34, 0.34; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.57, 1.17, 0.98, 0.96. *Pronotum* with collar nearly impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with 6 to 10 fine and shallow punctures in center; posterior lobe with posterior margin apparently sinuate, humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and lateral carina blunt and rounded; median length of pronotum 0.96, length of anterior lobe plus collar about two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.38:0.58), width across collar 0.58, greatest width 1.49. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina with stem inconspicuous; median length 0.75, width at base 0.86. *Hemelytron* comparatively dull; exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.30, length of claval commissure 0.45, basal length of membrane 1.06, apical length 1.13. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, fine or small punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and slightly longer than apical seta. *Color.* Head, anterior lobe and humeral angles of pronotum, scutellum except apex, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, scutellar apex pale yellow, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; collar brown; venter of abdomen brown, dappled with irregular black; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with obscure pale area on corium at inner angle within a large dark area, and with dark spots along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane relatively opaque, with dark pattern consisting of an obscure medial V-shaped mark, an obscure streak along posterior

margin of corium, and a distinct, median, fan-shaped blackish brown spot from apex of V to posterior margin of membrane. Femora pale yellow, subapical band obscure and light brown on fore and middle femora, distinct and dark brown on hind femur, tibiae pale yellow with apex and subbase light brown. Antennal segment I brown, II and III pale yellowish brown with both ends slightly dark, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.49.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, XII-3-1977, WCG.

Etymology: *Notatus*, L. for marked, referring to the spotted corium and ventral abdomen.

**26. *Bryanellocoris samuelsoni* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.
Fig. 5F**

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much shorter than eye length (0.10:0.22); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.89; anteocular length 0.33, width of interocular space 0.51; eye large, not stalked, with top as high as vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.19; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment far exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.65, 0.65, 0.34, 0.34, antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.62, 1.20, 0.86, 1.01. *Pronotum* with collar having small, shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with 6 to 10 fine, shallow punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina very narrow, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 0.99, length of anterior lobe plus collar less than two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.36:0.63), width across collar 0.70, greatest width 1.72. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina with stem inconspicuous; median length 0.96, width at base 0.91. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.68, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.23, apical part of membrane broken. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and longer than apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, base of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and

posterior metapleural plate pale; apical portion of scutellum brown with apex pale yellow and stem of Y-shaped carina black; venter of abdomen brown suffused irregularly with black; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron contrastingly patterned on clavus with pale areas near apex, and on corium at inner angle, each within a large brown area, and pale along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of an obscure, medial, V-shaped mark, an obscure broad streak along posterior margin of corium, and a median, fan-shaped, dark brown spot from apex of V to posterior margin, fan-shaped spot distinct, broad, and occupying about one-third of apical portion of membrane. Femora pale yellow with subapical band obscurely light brown, tibiae pale yellow with apex and subbase slightly darker. Antennal segment I brown, II and III yellowish brown, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labium pale yellow. Length of holotype 3.64 (not including broken apical membrane).

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Unboi Is., summit, 1125 m peak, 3 km N Awelkom, II-24-1967, GAS.

Etymology: Named for G. A. Samuelson of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

**27. *Bryanellcoris russatus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.**

Head very slightly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much longer than eye length (0.29:0.21); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.86; anteocular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.52; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.17; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.69, 0.65, 0.41, 0.49; antennal segment I about 3 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.50, 1.03, 0.82, 0.89. *Pronotum* with collar nearly impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with 7 to 9 small punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and lateral carina small, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 1.01, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.34:0.67), width across collar 0.67, greatest width 1.63. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.86, width at base 0.84. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third (to

two-fifths) apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.61, length of claval commissure 0.55, basal length of membrane 1.13, apical length 1.03. *Thorax* ventrally with coarse punctures; seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 moderate-sized, unicolored subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical seta, second spine with tubercle conical and shorter than seta. *Color*. Dorsal surface of head, anterior lobe of pronotum, base of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; venter of abdomen yellowish brown suffused or dappled irregularly with red; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium at inner angle, each within a large brown area, and pale along costal margin with dark spot apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base (pattern sometimes obscure). Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a broad streak along posterior margin of corium, and a large, median, fan-shaped, dark brown spot from apex of V to posterior margin occupying about one-third of apical portion of membrane. Femora yellowish brown, with subapical band broad, dark brown, suffused with red, tibiae yellowish brown with both apex and subbase suffused with red. Antennal segment I reddish brown, II and III yellowish brown with both ends red, segment IV dark reddish brown. Labium brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 5.04.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Southern Highlands District, Mt. Bosavi, 2300 m, V-9-1973, JLG. *Paratypes*, 1 male, same data as holotype; INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 1 female, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1900 m, VIII-1-1955, JLG.

Etymology: *Russatus*, L. for clothed in red.

**28. *Bryanellcoris longirostris* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.**

Head slightly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above longer than eye length (0.24:0.21); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.72, width including eyes 0.77; anteocular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.46; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.21, width 0.15; labium long, slightly exceeding posterior edge of second abdominal segment, basal segment far exceeding anterior edge of prosternum, segment lengths

from base 0.74, 0.77, 0.77, 0.41; antenna long, segment I about 2.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.50, 1.34, 1.10, 0.99. *Pronotum* with collar having small shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex; callosity with about 8 to 10 small punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina narrow, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 0.89, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.31:0.58), width across collar 0.60, greatest width 1.48. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.74, width at base 0.72. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about three-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.50, length of

claval commissure 0.58, basal length of membrane 1.20, apical length 0.99. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, coarse punctures, seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 (with tiny third on one side of holotype) weak, bicolored, subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle nearly cylindrical and slightly shorter than apical seta, second spine with tubercle conical and much shorter than seta. *Color*. Whole body rather pale and evenly colored. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum except Y-shaped carina, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, Y-shaped carina, acetabulae, and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts with ground color pale yellowish brown. Hemelytron obscurely pat-

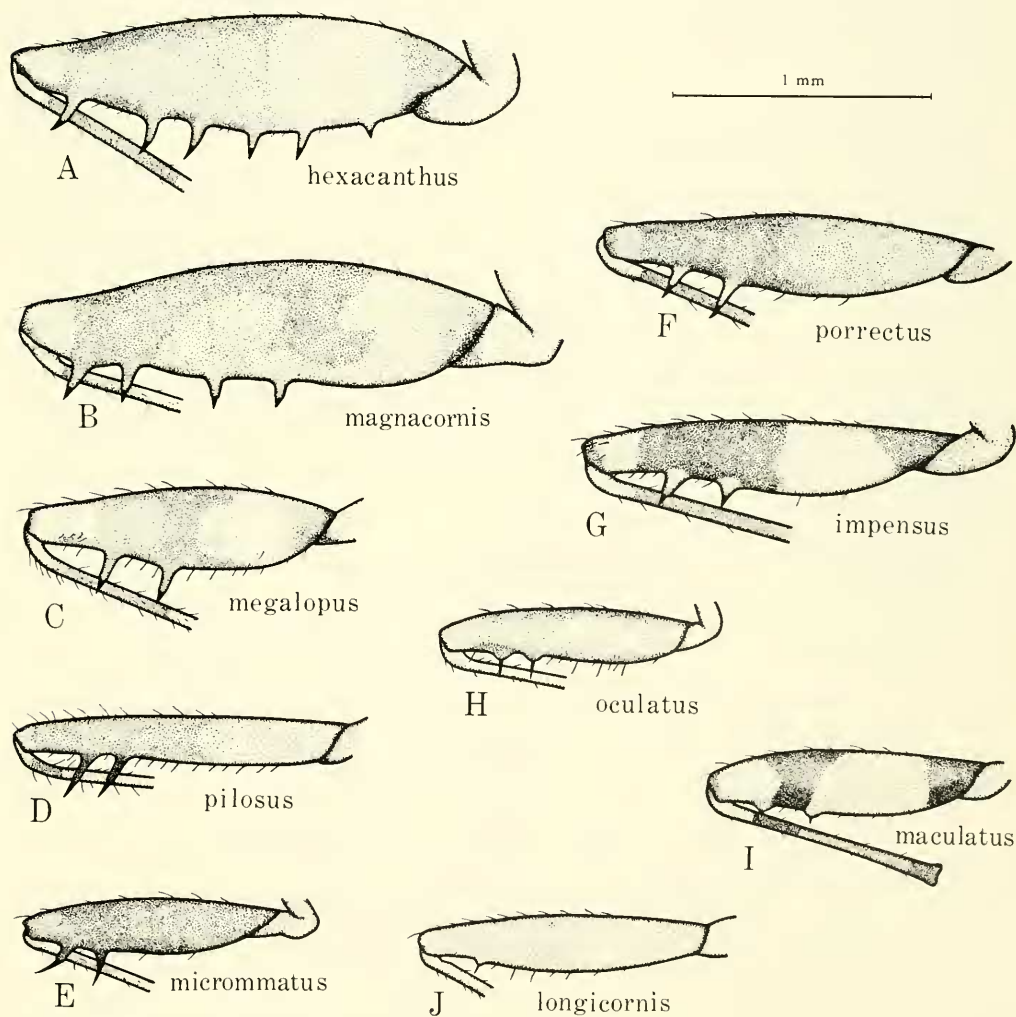


FIG. 6. Fore femora of named species of *Bryanellocoris*.

terned with pale area on corium at inner angle with dark spots apically and along costal margin at two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of an obscure medial V-shaped mark, an obscure broad streak along posterior margin of corium, and a median, fan-shaped, light brown spot from apex of V to posterior margin occupying about one-quarter of apical portion of membrane. Femora and tibiae pale yellowish brown, antenna with segment I light brown suffused with red, II and III pale yellowish brown, at most with only tip slightly suffused with red. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex slightly dark. Length of holotype 4.70.

Holotype male, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): NE Swart Valley, Karubaka, 1450 m, XI-21-1958, JLG.

Etymology: *Longirostrus*, L. for long rostrum, referring to the distinctive length of the labium or rostrum.

**29. *Bryanelllocoris adustus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.**

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above about equal to eye length (0.21:0.21); vertex very slightly convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; subshining both dorsally and ventrally; head length 0.65, width including eyes 0.81, anteocular length 0.31, width of interocular space 0.48; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top very slightly lower than vertex, eye length 0.21, width 0.16; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.58, 0.51, 0.34, 0.38; antennal segment I about 2.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.53, 0.96, 0.65, 0.86. *Pronotum* subshining; collar almost impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with 5 or 6 shallow punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.91, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.31:0.60), width across collar 0.27, greatest width 1.51. *Scutellum* subshining; slightly elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina with stem inconspicuous; median length 0.81, width at base 0.79. *Hemelytron* subshining to shining, exceeding abdomen by about two-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.26, length of claval commissure 0.48, basal length of membrane 0.99, apical length 0.96. *Thorax* ventrally subshining, sparsely and coarsely punctate; fore femur armed with 2 (or 1—right and left legs differ on holotype) bi-

colored, subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle nearly cylindrical and longer than apical seta, second spine much smaller than first, tubercle conical and shorter than seta. *Color*. Whole body dark. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, and venter of thorax very dark reddish brown; scutellum except apical one-quarter, and venter of abdomen reddish brown, apical one-quarter of scutellum black; remaining parts with ground color dark yellowish brown. Hemelytron patterned with pale areas on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with dark brown or black spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, an obscure streak along posterior margin of corium, and a distinct, median, fan-shaped, blackish brown spot from apex of V to posterior margin occupying slightly more than one-third of apical portion of membrane. Femora pale yellowish brown, subapical band imprecise and light brown on fore and middle femora, definite and dark brown on hind femur, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase dark. Antennal segment I brown, II and III dark yellowish brown, segment IV reddish brown. Labium dark yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.26.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Southern Highlands District, Mt. Giluwe, 2700 m, XII-29-1977, WCG.

Etymology: *Adustus*, L. for brown, referring to the general color of the insect.

**30. *Bryanelllocoris antennellus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.
Figs. 5G, 9A**

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above about equal to or slightly longer than eye length (0.17:0.17); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.60, width including eyes 0.70; anteocular length 0.27, width of interocular space 0.41; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.21, width 0.14; labium long, reaching hind coxae (or as far as second visible abdominal segment), basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.53, 0.48, 0.43, 0.33; antenna short, antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.45, 0.86, 0.58, 0.72. *Pronotum* with collar having small and shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe slightly convex, callosity with about 3 to 5 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal

tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.79, length of anterior lobe plus collar slightly less than one-half length of posterior lobe (0.24:0.55), width across collar 0.55, greatest width 1.34. *Scutellum* with slightly elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina with stem obscure; median length 0.65, width at base 0.69. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about two-fifths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.13, length of claval commissure 0.48, basal length of membrane 0.96, apical length 0.86. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 weak, bicolored to nearly unicolored, subapical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle conical or cylindrical and shorter than apical seta, second spine much smaller than first, and with tubercle conical and much shorter than seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, basal scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; venter of abdomen yellowish brown with broad longitudinal dark brown or black streak along each lateral margin; remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* pale, unpatterned (or patterned with scattered light brown areas). Membrane with dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped

mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a median oval or T-shaped spot (usually obscure) in front of V, and a fan-shaped spot from apex of V to posterior margin occupying about one-quarter of apical portion of membrane (pattern on membrane sometimes obscure and barely discernible). Femora and tibiae pale yellowish brown, unicolored. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, suffused with red (no red in some specimens), segment IV dark reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 3.98.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, near Wau, E Mt. Kaindi, 2000 m, II-17-1977, on Melastomataceae (*Poikilogyne*), WCG. *Paratypes*, 2 males, same data as holotype; 10 males, 7 females, same data as holotype except 1350 m, II-11-1955, 1300 m, V-19-1955; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Madang District, 1 male, Mt. Wilhelm, 3000 m, IV-4-1955, JLG; Morobe District, 8 males, 1 female, Wau, 2360 m, II-19 to IV-29-1955, 2350 m, III-26-1977, light trap, WCG, 2350 m, III-23 to IV-1-1966, JL&MG, 1 female, Wau, 2400 m, I-9 to 12-1962, JMS, 1 male, 1 female, Edie Creek, 17.6 km W Wau, 2000 m, VII-20-1961, JMS; Southern Highlands District, 8 males, 9 females, Dimifa, SE Mt. Giluwe, 2200-2350 m, X-10 to 11-1958, JLG; Western Highlands District, 1 male, 1 female, Wum, upper Jimi Valley, 840 m, VIII-17 to 18

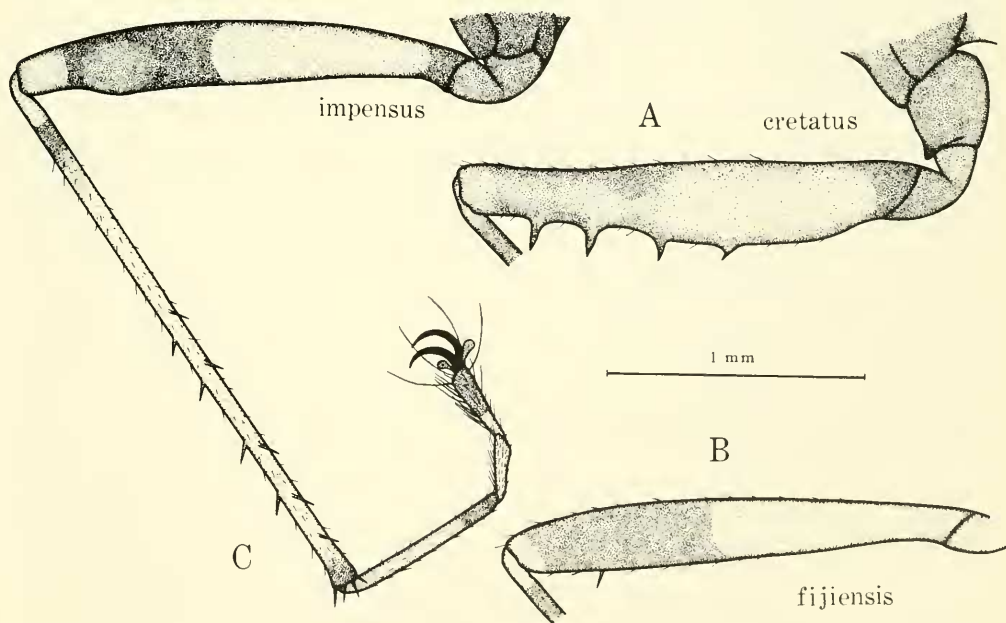


FIG. 7. A. Basal part of fore leg of *Bryanellocoris cretatus*. B. Hind femur of *B. fijiensis*. C. Hind leg of *B. impensus*.

1955, JLG, 1 female, 6.4 km W Wabag, 2020 m, VI-13-1963, JS; 1 female, Kepilam, 2400 m, VI-20 to 22-1963, light trap, JS. INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 7 males, 6 females, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800 m, Obano, 1770 m, Urapura Kamo Valley, 1530 m, light trap, Itoud Kamo Valley, 1500 m, Durota, E Enarotadi, 1800 m, VIII-3 to 21-1955, JLG.

Etymology: *Antennellus*, L. for small antenna, referring to the relative shortness of the antenna.

31. *Bryanelllocoris philippinensis* Slater

Bryanelllocoris philippinensis Slater, 1965: 71-75.

Head slightly deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above much longer than eye length (0.26:0.17); vertex slightly convex between eyes; median sulcus at base of vertex obscure; dorsal surface with sparsely scattered, long, erect hairs; head length 0.72, width including eye 0.79; antecular length 0.36, width of interocular space 0.48; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top as high as vertex, eye length 0.22, width 0.15; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment short, falling far short of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.46, 0.48, 0.82, 0.31; antennal segment I twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.62, 1.20, 1.03, 1.03. *Pronotum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising between punctures and short appressed hairs in each puncture; collar impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 10 to 12 very fine and shallow punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina very narrow, blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.96, length of anterior lobe plus collar about two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.38:0.58), width across collar 0.62, greatest width 1.34. *Scutellum* with sparse, scattered, long, erect hairs arising between punctures; central part of disc without a Y-shaped carina: median length 0.69, width at base 0.65. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-third apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.37, length of claval commissure 0.55, basal length of membrane 0.99, apical length 0.99. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, very fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 elongate, unicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and about equal to apical seta. *Color.* Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, and venter of thorax except median stripe of apical one-half dark reddish brown, apical thoracic median stripe pale; posterior lobe of pronotum dark brown; venter of abdomen brown with posterior seg-

ments dark brown. Hemelytron yellowish brown, patterned with pale areas on corium at inner angle in a large dark area, and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane less transparent, with an irregular broad stripe just anterior to apex of abdomen running laterally and somewhat posteriorly from midline to lateral margins. Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band brown, tibiae yellowish brown, with both apex and subbase dark. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown, segment I with apex pale and subapex dark, segment IV brown, Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of paratype 4.49.

The description is based on a male paratype from the PHILIPPINES: Mindanao, Mt. Apo, Mainit River, 1980 m, X-20, C. S. Clagg (C. F. Clagg on label), J. A. Slater collection.

The holotype is from the Philippines (Mindanao, Davao Province, Lawa, 5 May [year?], C. S. Clagg), and was deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. However, the entire M.C.Z. collection of Heteroptera, including types, was given to the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The Bishop Museum collection contains a single female from the Philippines (Mountain Province, Abatan, Buguias, 60 km S of Bontoc, 1800-2000 m, IV-1 to 4-1964, collected at a light trap by H. M. Torrevillas) that is clearly distinct from Slater's species. Its color is paler, and unlike *B. philippinensis*, it has short, rounded humeral carinae. Unfortunately, antennal parts, the labium, and both fore femora are missing from the specimen, and it cannot be further considered here.

32. *Bryanelllocoris sedlaceki* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp. Fig. 9B

Head slightly deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above about equal to or slightly more than eye length (0.27:0.24); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.79, width including eyes 0.96, antecular length 0.36, width of interocular space 0.55; eye large, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.27, width 0.21; labium long, reaching (or slightly exceeding) hind coxae, basal segment exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.79, 0.74, 0.65, 0.38; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.51, 1.10, 0.86, 0.96. *Pronotum* with collar hav-

ing small shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 10 to 12 punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt and rounded; median length of pronotum 0.96, length of anterior lobe plus collar about two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.38:0.58), width across collar 0.72, greatest width, 1.65. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming an inconspicuous Y-shaped carina; median length 0.94, width at base 0.94. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about three-sevenths apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.78, length of claval commissure 0.62, basal length of membrane 1.27, apical length about

1.20 (apex broken). *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, fine punctures, seta in each puncture slightly longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 strong, elongate, bicolored (or unicolored), subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine cylindrical and longer than apical seta. *Color*. Whole body rather dark. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, base of scutellum, and venter of thorax reddish brown to very dark reddish brown; head and anterior lobe of pronotum dark brown (sometimes anterior lobe only slightly darker than hind lobe); posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish brown, areas among punctures suffused irregularly with dark brown; apical one-half of scutellum reddish

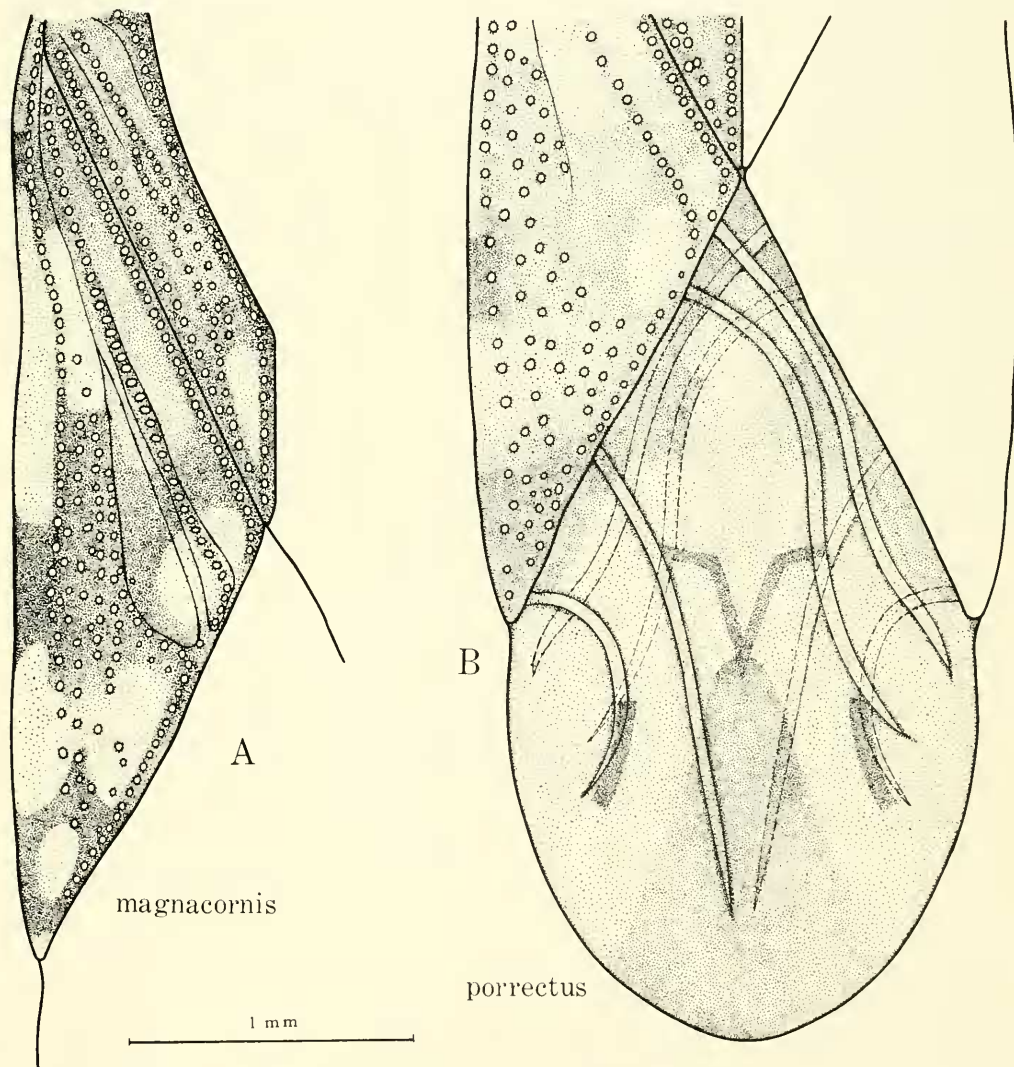


FIG. 8. A. Clavus and corium of *Bryanellocoris magnacornis*. B. Corium and membrane of *B. porrectus*.

brown with apex pale yellow and stem of Y-shaped carina black (stem sometimes pale); venter of abdomen reddish (or yellowish) brown, suffused irregularly with black. Hemelytron ground color light yellowish brown, patterned with pale areas near apex of clavus and on corium at inner angle within a large brown area, and pale along costal margin interrupted with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a median streak from apex of V to posterior margin and a streak on each side running from middle of arm of V to lateral margin. Femora yellowish brown with subapical band distinct and dark brown, tibiae yellowish brown with subbase dark brown and with apex slightly dark. Antenna brown, segments I-III apically suffused with red, segment IV slightly paler than segments I-III. Labium dark yellowish brown with apex blackish brown. Length of holotype 5.32.

Holotype male, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Wissellmeren, Enarotadi, 1850 m, VII-18 to 19-1962, Malaise trap, JS. *Paratypes*, 1 male, 1 female, same data as holotype; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: West Sepik District, 1 male, Eliptamin Valley, 1200-1350 m, VII-16 to 31-1959, WWB; Western Highlands District, 1 male, Korop, upper Jimi Valley, 1300 m, VII-12-1955, light trap, JLG.

Etymology: Named for J. H. Sedlacek, formerly of the Bishop Museum.

33. *Bryanelllocoris impensus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Figs. 5H, 6G, 7C, 9C

Head slightly deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above much longer than eye length (0.33:0.24); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.86, width including eyes 1.04; antecular length 0.41, width of interocular space 0.58; eye large, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.28, width 0.23; labium long, reaching posterior edge of hind coxae (or as far as posterior edge of second visible abdominal segment), basal segment exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.93, 0.87, 0.58, 0.58; antennal segment I about 2.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.75, 1.51, 1.13, 1.08. *Pronotum* with seta in each puncture equal to or longer than diameter of puncture; collar nearly impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 8 to 10 small, shallow punctures in center; posterior lobe with posterior margin slightly sinuate, humeral angle with dorsal tubercle moderate in size and lateral carina narrow, blunt, and rounded; median length of pronotum 1.27, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.41:0.86), width across collar 0.81, greatest width 2.30. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a thick Y-shaped carina; median length 1.27, width at base 1.30. *Hemelytron* with seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; membrane exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length; length of corium 3.81, length of claval commissure 0.79, basal length of membrane 1.72, apical length 1.41. *Thorax* finely and sparsely punctate ventrally, seta in each puncture much longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 strong, bicolored, subapical spines with tubercle longer than apical seta, distal subapical spine with tubercle cylindrical, second spine with tubercle conical. *Color*. Whole body rather dark. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, base of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown (or nearly blackish brown), acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish brown, each side with a large irregular black spot (or a longitudinal black stripe, or several small irregular black spots); scutellum with central Y-shaped carina reddish brown, paler than remaining part, stem bordered with a V-shaped black spot (often absent), apex pale yellow; venter of abdomen reddish brown with small irregular black spots. Hemelytron with ground color yellowish brown, patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium at inner angle, each within a large brown area, and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a single median streak running from apex of V to posterior margin and a streak on each side from near middle of arm of V running laterally and posteriorly almost to lateral margin. Femora pale yellow with contrasting subapical band definite and dark brown, and with base dark but less contrasting, tibiae pale yellow with apex and subbase dark brown. Antennal segment I dark brown, II and III yellowish brown, III with basal end dark brown and apex reddish, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 6.72.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, XII-11-1976, light

trap, WCG. *Paratypes*, 2 females, same data as holotype; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, 6 males, 4 females, Mt. Kaindi, 16 km SW Wau, 2300 m, VI-8 to 9-1962, JS, 5 males, 10 females, Bulldog Road, 32 km S Wau, 2850 m, V-29 to 30-1962, JS, 40 km S Wau, 2400-2800 m, V-22 to 31-1967, JS, 14 km S Edie Creek, 2405 m, VII-4 to 10-1966, GAS, S Wau, 2400-2700 m, V-28-1976, on *Dimorphanthere*, 2700-2950 m, VI-25-1976, 2700-2950 m, 1977, 2100-2400 m, VI-17 to 20-1978, on Ericaceae (*Gaultheria pullei*), WCG; INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 1 male, Star Mts., Sibil Valley, 1245 m, X-18 to XI-8-1961, SQ&LQ.

Etymology: *Impensus*, L. for large, referring to the stature of the insect.

34. *Bryanellocoris tensus* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head very slightly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above more than eye length (0.31:0.22); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.75, width including eyes 0.89; anteocular length 0.36, width of interocular space 0.51; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.19; labium long, reaching posterior edge of hind coxae, basal segment slightly exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.81, 0.72, 0.46, 0.48; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.68, 0.82, 1.20, 1.17. *Pronotum* with collar having fine punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 8 to 10 fine, shallow punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.99, length of anterior lobe plus collar about one-half length of posterior lobe (0.33:0.67), width across collar 0.67, greatest width 1.75. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.94, width at base 0.94. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.81, length of claval commissure 0.58, basal length of membrane 1.27, apical length 1.20. *Thorax* ventrally with small punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 moderate-sized, bicolored, sub-apical spines, distal subapical spine with proximal tubercle cylindrical and longer than apical seta, second spine with tubercle conical and about equal to seta in length. *Color*. Head, collar, anterior lobe and humeral carinae of pronotum, venter of thorax, and scutellum except apex and stem of Y-shaped carina dark reddish brown,

scutellar apex and stem of Y-shaped carina pale; venter of abdomen brown (sometimes slightly suffused with dark brown); remaining parts with ground color yellowish brown. Hemelytron evenly colored (or sometimes obscurely patterned with pale areas). Membrane with extremely obscure dark pattern consisting of medial V-shaped mark, a median streak from apex of V to posterior margin, a streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly almost to lateral margin, an obscure median oval or T-shaped spot in front of V with a white kidney-shaped spot on each side, and a streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora pale yellowish brown, subapical band imprecise and brown, apex of hind femur suffused with red, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both subbase and apex slightly darker. Antennal segments I and IV brown, suffused with much red, II and III yellowish brown with apex red. Labium yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.97.

Holotype male, INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800-2000 m, VIII-2 to 6-1955, JLG. *Paratypes*, 4 males, same data as holotype; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Southern Highlands District, 1 male, Mt. Bosavi, 2300 m, V-6-1973, JLG.

Etymology: *Tensus*, L. for stretched or extended, referring to the relatively narrow general shape of the insect.

35. *Bryanellocoris unicolor* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head strongly deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much shorter than eye length (0.10:0.19); vertex slightly convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.65, width including eyes 0.81; anteocular length 0.27, width of interocular space 0.45; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.19; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.51, 0.53, 0.31, 0.33; antennal segment I about 2.5 times as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.48, 0.87, 0.69, 0.96. *Pronotum* with collar nearly impunctate dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 5 fine shallow punctures in center; posterior lobe more coarsely punctate, punctures from contiguous to spaced 1 or 2 puncture diameters apart, humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.77, length of anterior lobe plus collar slightly shorter than two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.29:0.48), width across collar 0.58, greatest width 1.41. *Scutellum* with elevated

central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.75, width at base 0.74. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about two-thirds apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.26, length of claval commissure 0.48, basal length of membrane 1.03, apical length 0.99. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, fine punctures; fore femur armed with 2 weak, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine conical and shorter than apical seta. *Color*. Whole body evenly pale. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark yellowish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; remaining parts pale yellowish brown. *Hemelytron* patterned with obscure pale areas on corium at inner angle and along costal margin, and with obscure dark spots apically and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane almost unicolored without any dark pattern except an extremely obscure streak along posterior margin of corium. Femora pale yellowish brown, nearly unicolored, subapical band obscure and light brown, tibiae pale yellowish brown with both apex and subbase slightly darker. Antenna yellowish brown, nearly unicolored, segment IV slightly darker than others. Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.22.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Mt. Kaindi, 2350 m, V-3-1971, on *Nothofagus carri*, Tawi (native collector?).

Etymology: *Unicolor*, L. for of one color, referring to the relatively monochromatic general coloration.

**36. *Bryanellcoris maculatus* Chen & Ashlock,
n. sp.
Fig. 6I**

Head slightly deflexed, with antecular length viewed from above longer than eye length (0.26:0.21); vertex convex between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.72, width including eyes 0.90; antecular length 0.34, width of interocular space 0.60; eye moderate in size, not stalked, with top lower than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.17; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment reaching front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.65, 0.65, 0.51, 0.41; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.42, 0.86, 0.69, 0.86. *Pronotum* with collar having small shallow punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 7 to 9 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded,

and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.94, length of anterior lobe plus collar two-thirds length of posterior lobe (0.38:0.57), width across collar 0.75, greatest width 1.68. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.96, width at base 0.87. *Hemelytron* with seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; membrane exceeding abdomen by about one-third apical length; length of corium 2.61, length of claval commissure 0.58, basal length of membrane 1.20, apical length 0.86. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 1 (or 2; holotype varies) weak, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine conical and about equal in length to apical seta, both tubercle and seta short. *Color*. Whole body rather dark. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, central part of basal scutellum, and venter of thorax dark reddish brown; venter of thorax suffused with black; posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish brown with irregular dark spots throughout; apex of scutellum and lateral sides of basal part black, forming a large Y-shaped spot with distal apex pale yellow; venter of abdomen brown, suffused with black in large areas. *Hemelytron* yellowish brown, contrastingly patterned on corium with pale areas at inner angle within a yellowish brown area and along costal margin, and with blackish brown spots apically, and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with dark brown pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a single median streak from apex of V to posterior margin, a short streak on each side from near apex of V running laterally and posteriorly almost to lateral margin, and a relatively obscure short streak on each side running from near anterior arm of V almost to lateral margin. Femora pale yellowish brown with definite, contrasting blackish brown basal and subapical bands, tibiae dark yellowish brown with apex and subbase blackish brown and with base pale yellowish brown. Antennal segments I and IV dark reddish brown, II and III dark yellowish brown suffused with black and with both ends dark. Labium yellowish brown, with apex dark. Length of holotype 4.37.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Mt. Piora, 3200 m, VI-12 to 13-1966, on *Styphelia*, JLG. *Paratypes*, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Eastern Highlands District, 1 female, Mt. Michael, NW Arete, Saddle Camp, 3050 m, VI-18 to 22-1967, Malaise trap, GAS; Morobe District, 1 male, Wau, E Bulldog Road, 2100-

2400 m, VI-17 to 20-1976, on *Xanthomyrthus*, WCG.

Etymology: *Maculatus*, L. for spotted, referring to the pattern on the corium.

37. *Bryanelllocoris planifrons* Chen & Ashlock, n. sp.

Head strongly deflexed, with antecocular length viewed from above much shorter than eye length (0.12:0.22); vertex flat between eyes; base of vertex without median sulcus; subshining both dorsally and ventrally; head length 0.69, width including eyes 0.96; antecocular length 0.27,

width of interocular space 0.53; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.25, width 0.21; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment far exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.69, 0.62, 0.34, 0.34; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.57, 0.99, 0.72, 1.03. *Pronotum* with collar having a few punctures dorsally; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 7 to 9 small punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded,

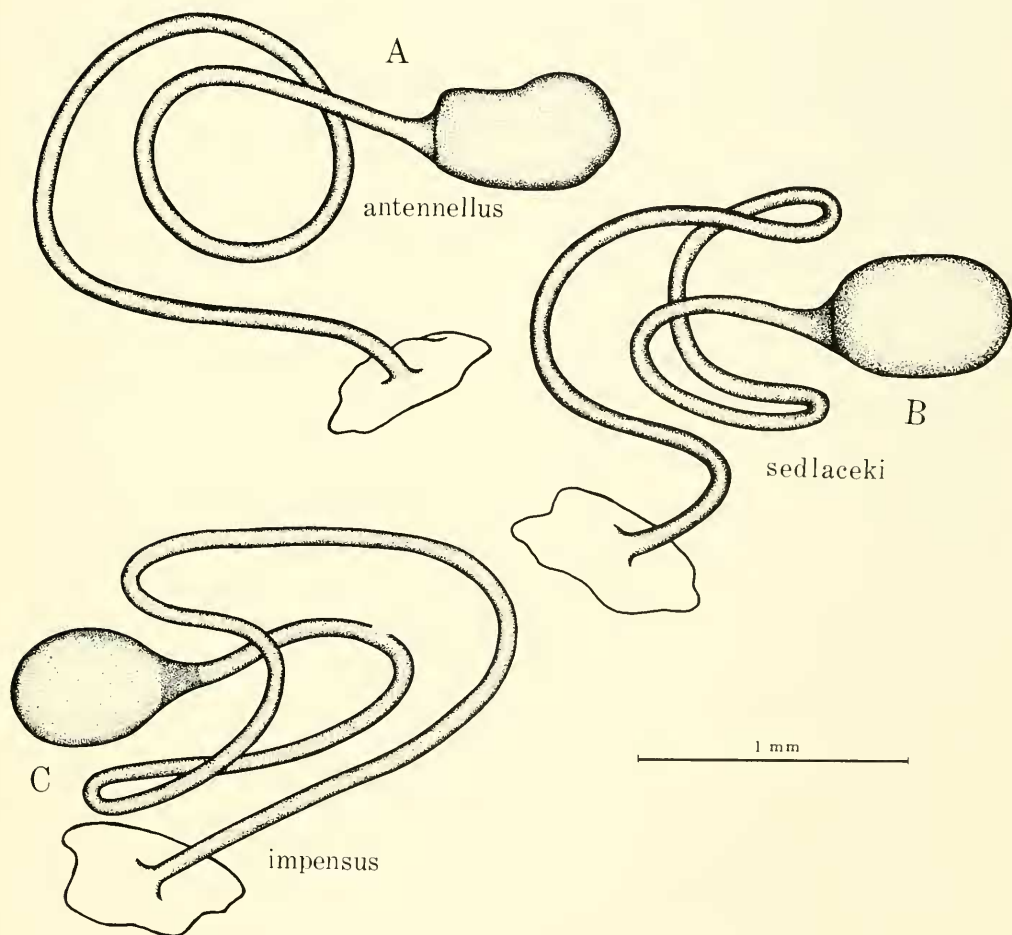


FIG. 9. Spermathecae of named species of *Bryanelllocoris*.

and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 1.03, length of anterior lobe plus collar less than one-half length of posterior lobe (0.29:0.74), width across collar 0.70, greatest width 1.78. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina; median length 0.99, width at base 1.06. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.85, length of claval commissure 0.58, basal length of membrane 1.30, apical length 1.23. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, small punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine conical and about equal in length to apical seta. *Color*. Whole body rather dark. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum very dark reddish (nearly blackish) brown; basal two-thirds of scutellum and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish brown with a large irregular black spot on each side covering anterior part of posterior lobe and almost all callosity of anterior lobe; apical portion of scutellum black with apex pale yellowish brown; venter of abdomen with basal three-fifths reddish brown and apical two-fifths yellowish brown with a broad black streak on each lateral side. *Hemelytron* yellowish brown, patterned with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium at inner angle, each within a large dark area, and pale along costal margin, and with blackish brown spots apically, and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane nearly unicolored except for an extremely obscure dark streak along posterior margin of corium and a medial V-shaped mark. Femora pale yellowish brown with subapical band dark brown, tibiae yellowish brown with apex and subbase dark brown. Antennal segments I-III yellowish brown suffused with black, II and III with both ends dark, segment IV reddish brown. Labium yellowish brown, with apex dark. Length of holotype 5.08.

Holotype female, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Wau, E Bulldog Road, 2100-2400 m, VI-17 to 20-1976, WCG.

Etymology: *Planifrons*, L. for flat frons, in reference to the flat vertex of the head.

38. *Bryanelllocoris gagnei* Chen & Ashlock,

n. sp.

Fig. 51

Head moderately deflexed, with anteocular length viewed from above much shorter than eye length (0.14:0.23); vertex flat between eyes; base

of vertex without median sulcus; head length 0.65, width including eyes 0.84; anteocular length 0.24, width of interocular space 0.45; eye large, not stalked, with top much higher than vertex, eye length 0.24, width 0.20; labium long, reaching hind coxae, basal segment far exceeding front edge of prosternum, segment lengths from base 0.55, 0.51, 0.34, 0.34; antennal segment I about twice as thick at middle as segment II, segment lengths from base 0.51, 0.93, 0.67, 0.89. *Pronotum* with collar having sparse small punctures; lateral margin of anterior lobe moderately convex, callosity with about 10 fine punctures in center; humeral angle with dorsal tubercle inconspicuous and lateral carina blunt, rounded, and barely discernible; median length of pronotum 0.89, length of anterior lobe plus collar slightly less than one-half length of posterior lobe (0.27:0.62), width across collar 0.62, greatest width 1.48. *Scutellum* with elevated central part of disc forming a Y-shaped carina but with stem inconspicuous; median length 0.79, width at base 0.82. *Hemelytron* exceeding abdomen by about one-half apical length of membrane; length of corium 2.33, length of claval commissure 0.51, basal length of membrane 1.10, apical length 1.03. *Thorax* ventrally with sparse, small punctures, seta in each puncture longer than diameter of puncture; fore femur armed with 2 weak, bicolored, subapical spines with proximal tubercle of each spine conical or slightly cylindrical and about equal in length to apical seta. *Color*. Head, collar and anterior lobe of pronotum, base of scutellum, and venter of thorax except acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate dark reddish brown, acetabulae and posterior metapleural plate pale; posterior lobe of pronotum yellowish brown; pronotum with an irregular black spot on each side covering anterior part of posterior lobe and part of callosity of anterior lobe (spot sometimes absent or expanded nearly to cover anterior lobe); apical one-third of scutellum black with apex pale yellowish brown; venter of abdomen dark yellowish or reddish brown, apical two-fifths with a broad obscure black streak on each lateral side (sometimes absent). *Hemelytron* yellowish brown with pale areas on clavus near apex and on corium at inner angle, each within a large dark area, and along costal margin, and with dark spots apically, and along costal margin at one-quarter and two-thirds of distance from base. Membrane with obscure dark pattern consisting of a medial V-shaped mark, a streak along posterior margin of corium, a median streak running from apex of V almost to posterior margin, and a streak on each side from near middle of each arm of V almost to lateral margin. Femora pale

yellowish brown, subapical band brown, narrow and imprecise, tibiae yellowish brown with both apex and subbase from light brown to dark brown. Antennal segment I dark brown, II and III yellowish brown with both ends dark, segment IV yellowish brown (or reddish). Labium pale yellowish brown with apex dark brown. Length of holotype 4.32.

Holotype male, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, III-26-1977, light trap, WCG. *Paratypes*, 16 males, 10 females, same data as holotype; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Madang District, 2 females, Finisterre Range, Saidor, Kiambavi Village, VII-22 to 29-1958, near Freyberg Pass (N), 2550, X-1 to 21-1958, WWB, 1 male, main Finisterre Range near Freyberg Pass (N), 2550 m, X-1 to 21-1958, WWB; Morobe District, 8 males, 11 females, Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 2360 m, XII-11-1976, IV-29-1977, light trap, WCG, II-19 to 20-1977, XII-3-1977, light trap, WCG, 2350 m, II-8-1971, on *Nothofagus carri*, III-24-1966, JLG, 2350 m, IV-7-1966, JL&MG, 1 male, Wau, 1200 m, VII-24-1961, light trap, JS, 1 male, 3 females, Salawaket Range, Sepalakembang, 1920 m, Baidoang, 1800 m, IX-9 to 15-1956, light trap, BJFJr, 3 males, 2 females, Bulldog Road, 2400-2900 m, VI-17 to 20-1978, WCG; INDONESIA (IRIAN JAYA): 1 female, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800 m, VII-5-1955, light trap, JLG; 1 male, Vogekop, Sururai Village, SW Lake Anggi Giji, 2000-2100 m, III-4 to 5-1963, B. Straatmann.

Etymology: Named for W. C. Gagné of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

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